HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,328—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
12thNov.	MONGOLIA	9505	.....	.....
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st ,, 1905.	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7503	.....	.....
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	6284	.....	.....
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6395
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company s Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains,	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Maugrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, at 3 p.m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th November, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,300 tons, on or about 15th November.

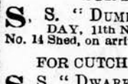
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 11th November.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th November, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich.	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
* † CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 480, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	27th Nov. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street.
Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700. Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 950.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,031	12th Nov.	1904.
ARABIA	G. Read	3,598	1st Dec.	"
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	5,716	24th "	"
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N.R.	3,124	3rd Jan.,	1905.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	3,611	19th "	"
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,105	26th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay

APOLLO BUNDER

RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNER

(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.

Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
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MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation,

CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.

CHOCOLATE in silver foil.

CHOCOLATE in tins.

CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

TH BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD. (VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES
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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
JEWELLERY.

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WATCHES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co's Establishment at Bombay is the very pleasantest shopping rendezvous in this City, where there are no wearisome solicitations to buy what you do not want, and the utmost courtesy at hand when you are in the mood to seek assistance.

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THE
PREVAILING DESIGNS
IN
ALL DEPARTMENTS
IS
RESPECTFULLY
INVITED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SUPPORT
HOME INDUSTRIES
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McDOWELL & Co.'s LTD.

CIGARETTES,

MANUFACTURED DAILY FROM FINEST IMPORTED TOBACCOS AND CONSEQUENTLY

ALWAYS FRESH.

	Rs.	a.	
PYRAMIDS, Finest Egyptians, in tins of 100	30	0	per 1,000
MAD MULLAHS, Finest Turkish, in tins of 100	25	0	,,
HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS," Finest Virginian, in tins of 50	5	0	,,
HUMMING BIRDS, Finest Virginian, in packets of 10	4	8	,,
BUTCHAS, Finest Virginian, in packets of 10	3	0	,,

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION TO

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WHOLESALE CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.) BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2383	Abreas.....	21st Nov 1904
S. S. SOMALI.....	2655	Volkertsen..	1st Dec 1904
S. S. REICHSTAG ..	2086	Ihle	19th Dec 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 7th November, 1904

THE P. AND O. S. S. MONGOLIA'S VARIETY COMPANY will give a GRAND ENTERTAINMENT in the SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, Nov. 8th, at 8-30 P. M. ADMISSION FREE. Collection in aid of Institute. For Particulars see Handbills.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAO SAHEB NARAYEN RAGHUNATH, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned hereditaments and premises to our clients, Mr. BALASHANKER BAWABHAI ACHALJI VAIDYA and his brothers. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, or easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No 1, Humman Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and tax tenure with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the South side of Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, admeasuring 799 square yards, be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No, 1278 and Street No, 136-138, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 489, and New No. 2483, Old survey No. 536, and New survey No. 7836, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East formerly by the property of Nasserwanji Mancherji Patlo and now the property of Govind Gangadhar, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Nasserwanji Mancherji Patlo now of Gopinath Wassudeoji, on or towards the North by the said Girgaum Back Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Nasserwanji Muncherji Patlo and now partly belonging to Nilloba Pandurang and partly to the said Harichand Sadashivji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure with the messuage tenements or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay at Jaganath Sadashiv Street, also in the Bhuleshwar District and admeasuring 211 2-9 square yards be the same a little, more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 948 and Street No 2, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 489, 547, 638, New No. 2955, Old survey No. 536-N, New Survey No. 7836, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Nasserwanji Mancherji Patlo and now of Nilloba Pandurangji, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Nasserwanji Mancherji Patlo and now of Gopinath Wassudeoji, on or towards the South by the said Jaganath Sadashiv Street, on or towards the North by the property of the said Harichand Sadashivji.—Dated this 8th day of November, 1904.

DIKSHIT DHANJISHA & SOONDERDASS, Purchasers' Attorneys.

PICTORIAL
ARTISTIC POST CARDS
AND
BEAUTIFUL COLOURED PICTURE CARDS.

Of Rural Life and Scenery in Central Provinces.

Both in Colours and Monochrome. Printed in Gold Letters on each card. A set of eighteen cards, without greetings, for Rs. 2 the set.

"A FEW PICTURES OF CHHATTISGARH."

A little Booklet containing 50 Photos of NATIVE LIFE, with description, Rs. 1-4 per booklet.

Approved by H. E. LADY CURZON,
H. H. SIR ANDREW FRASER and others.

Just the thing to send Home to Friends for CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR.

BY Rev. J. J. LOHR,

APPLY TO
MISS E. LOHR,
BISRAMPUR DIST, RAIPUR, C. P.

N. B.—The little profit on the sale of the cards goes to the poor.

FREE TO CYCLISTS.

80-PAGE illustrated Catalogue. Wholesale Prices, cycles, Motors, Accessories, 4,500 new and second-hand machines actually in stock. Cycles from 30/-. B.S.A. and Enfield machines, Never such bargains offered. Send for it. Agents wanted. Every Accessory, Frames, Tires, Wheels, &c. Half-price; 50 per cent. less than other Makers.

WARRILOW & CO.,
Weston-super-Mare, England.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
98 Broadway, Madras.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age.

HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 5	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 6	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
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45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 18	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Taticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent, per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	... ...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	... ...	" 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	... ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances

or

2¼ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE COMMONWEALTH LINE.

TO FIGHT THE "CONFERENCE."

AMONG the passengers by the Mail steamer O.-P. Orontes that arrived at Colombo on the 31st ultimo, was Mr. O. G. S. Lane, of Messrs. W. Scott, Fell & Co., Limited, owners of the Commonwealth Line of steamers, of Sydney. In view of the manner in which the Commonwealth Line has bulked in shipping matters in Colombo of late, a representative of the "Times of Ceylon" had some conversation with Mr. Lane, who is returning to Australia after 8 1-2 months' absence. Whilst at home in England he was present at the launching of the first Commonwealth Liner, a 6,500-ton ship, but specially for the rapid discharge of cargo. She is a tramp steamer, of course, but she has passenger accommodation for 12 people.

"Then the boats you have been running hitherto have not been your own?"

"No, not one of them. We have had an average of 15 time-chartered vessels during the past three years, but we have decided the time has now come to build our own boats. Sir James Laing, of Sunderland, has built the present boat and will also build the others and, as proof of the kind of tramp they are it may be mentioned that the quarters of the crew are on the deck. It will be a white crew, of course, for the Commonwealth is an Australian line and in accord with the views of Australians."

THE FREIGHT QUESTION.

With regard to the freight question Mr. Lane said the position of the Commonwealth Line was that they had a right to a share of the trade and that "neither the P. and O. nor the Orient, nor the Germans and other foreigners however they combine have any claim to hold the earth. We have fought combines before, and we have licked them and we are prepared to go on with the fight here. You may take it from me that our arrangements are absolutely fixed for 12 or 18 months and our plan of campaign has been very thoroughly studied.

FIGHTING THE COMBINE.

It is not in Colombo alone that we are fighting a combine, but in Calcutta also, and when the jute season opens the combine in Calcutta will commence a loss which before it finishes will approximate £150,000. Our position is absolutely secure. Let me explain it to you. By taking delivery of our chartered steamers at Calcutta instead of in Australia we get them cheaper. It is to our interests to take all the cargo we can get from Calcutta to Australia and a shipper does not want it explained to him that we can afford to take cargo at the lowest possible rates in preference to running our steamers in ballast. Is that clear? Shippers in Colombo may be quite sure that we are not here on any game of bluff and that we are not likely to leave them in the lurch. What cargo we get in Calcutta and Colombo helps us to pay the bunker coal which is an expensive item in taking delivery of chartered ships in Australia. Of course you know that our business really commences when the chartered steamer arrived in Australia. The Calcutta and Colombo trade is a small matter, but we are glad to have it as you may understand under the circumstances. And we mean to have some of it. Our real trade is with the Eastern ports. For instance, in Manila, we are coal contractors to the American Government and are at present completing a 70,000 tons contract there. We have broken down the Currie Line combination in Java, New Zealand and other parts; and we are fighting the British India, the Union Steamship Company, and Currie in Calcutta. In Calcutta we have made forward contracts at 15s. a ton for the next three years; and Colombo shippers need not think that we are going to drop out of it in Colombo. We are also contractors for foodstuffs to the Japanese Government, and this I point out to show you the advantage it is to us to secure cargo at Calcutta and Colombo instead of having to run our steamers down to Australia in ballast.

And what about the arrangement you have with Messrs. Thompson, Fraser, Ramsay, Proprietary.

It is an arrangement which allows a sliding scale of freight charges. Messrs. Thompson, Fraser, Ramsay, Proprietary, Ltd., have given up freight largely both here and in Calcutta, and naturally have special consideration from us.

"Where you have fought combines before and won, how have you adjusted things, Mr. Lane?"

"We either get a fair share of the trade, or we have been bought out. We claim that we have a right to be on the earth." "We certainly don't want to be bought out, because we want the trade. But we are going to share the trade, and whether we do so at the present cut rates, or at a fair rate, is a question for the Conference to decide."

"And if you are taken in will the position not be as it was before?"

"No, we shall insist upon fair rates, because of the arragement existing between ourselves and Messrs. Thompson, Fraser, Ramsay.

THE curriculum of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, includes the benefit of a mixed educational system, where students of both sexes attend the same lectures and survive the same examinations, but for several sessions past the Senate has forbidden the male students to speak to the women students outside the academic walls. A ten minutes tete-a-tete was allowed between lectures but recently even that short and sweet interval has been curtailed, and now the proctor's bell tolls the knell of parting at seven minutes past the hour. The irony of this curious social situation is heightened by the fact that the ladies might accompany any ex-student or country cousin along the seaside promenade or through the town. For some mysterious reason, however, the "sweet girl undergraduates" at Aberystwyth, who number 200 strong, have this session taken a hair out of the senatorial dog that bit them. A few days ago they convened a general meeting at the Alexandra Hall hostel, where they passed a scathing resolution to hold no communication with any man whatsoever outside the College boundaries.

Any irritating or disfiguring skin disease is quickly relieved and permanently cured by Doan's Ointment. This Ointment cures piles, eczema, scurvy, itch and every skin complaint. Sold by all Chemists and Pharmacies

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH

BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 5.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£87 3-4	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4	=	do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1-1	=	— 1-

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 3-4	=	unchanged
2 months hence	26 1-2	=	do
Spot in New York	58	=	co

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'11 1-2	=	do
Berlin	20'35 1-4	=	do
New York Demand	4'86 1-2	=	d

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent	= unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills	3	per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 1-3	per cent	= + 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent	= do

INTEREST—

1 day loans	2 5-8	per cent	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	2 5-8	per cent	= unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 2,00,000 for Egypt.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 130,000
Gold " "	£ 30,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 130,000
Gold " "	£ 10,000

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 14 7-16 O.-N. firm

RUBBER—Para Rubber 5 1-2 sellers

RAPESEED—Brown 30 3-4 D.-J., sellers steady,

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 31 3-8 N.-D., sellers steady

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 8 1-2

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5'36. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 24,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'26	5'27	5'28
—5	—5	—5
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April**	**April.-May.**
5'29	5'31	5'32
—6	—5	—5
May June.	**June-July**	**July.-Aug.**
5'33	5'34	5'33
—5	—4	—5

Receipts at U S Ports	47,000
Do, last year	66,000
Exports to Great Britain	3, 00
Do. do Continent	9,000

In New York—

Spot	10-15	unchanged
Futures, month of December	9'73	"
Do. do. March	9'95	"

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-4	
Futures, month of Feb.	9'82 +	1 "
Do. do, May	10'05 +	2
Tone at close	steady.	

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	371,000
Stock in London	16,000
Total visible supply	2,910,000
	= + 240,000
Do do East Indian	98,000
Total Quantity in sight	4,120,000
	= + 520,000

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	steady.
Estimated sales bales	8,000
Imports do.	4,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
5'29	5'28	5'31
+3	+1	+3
Feb.-Moh.	**Mch-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
5 32	5'33	5'35
+3	+1	+3
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
5'36	5'37	5'37
+3	+3	+1

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet.
Surats	quiet.
Good Bhowanuggar	—
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	97 3-4
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	26 3-4

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Annatto Seed.—The market continues bare of supplies, the odd parcels of Madras arriving selling at up to 5½ per lb.

Beeswax.—The market is quiet. Recent business has consisted of fair yellow Bombay at £5 15 to £6, and darkish and rather drossy at £5 10 good pale bleached Calcutta at £7. 5 per cwt.

Cinchona Bark.—The periodical Auctions held this week were on a small scale, only 408 pkgs were catalogued. There was a steady demand and the greater portion found buyers at dearer rates, the average unit being 1 1-4d. East Indian 150 bales were offered, and 90 sold. Ledgeriana dull branch 3 3-4d. Crown original stem 4 1-2d, root 5 1-4d, to 6 3-4d, red bold quill 3 1-8d, to 5 1-4d, stem chips 1 7-8d to 3 5-8 per lb, Ceylon—86 bales offered and one-half sold red, original stem and chips 3 1-8d, to 3 1 2d, Crown dull Branch 2 1-4d per lb.

Copra.—The market this week is firm but quiet. Sellers are asking for Malabar £19 10 but buyers not above £19-7-6, only a small business has been done.

Ginger.—The market continues very quiet. The good supply of 1,019 bags and 167 baskets Cochin and Calicut offered met a fair demand and 593 bags sold, chiefly wormy. Steady prices were realised:—Fair medium and small Cochin washed at 20s 6d, small plump wormy ditto at 18s 6d, small lean and wormy at 16s 6d, Brown Calicut Rough medium and bold at 19 and medium and small part scraggy at 16s 6d. No cut kinds offered.

Indigo.—The market has remained quiet. Prices are steady. At the last periodical sales held 2350 chests were catalogued, of which 2279 chests were Bengal, 109 chests Kurpah, 43 chests Bimlipatam, and 114 pkgs sundries etc. As previously reported the market has been very full. Purchasers buying for immediate requirements. The outlook at the present, however, is for a better demand as the home trade buyers show further interest in the market. From latest reports we are afraid the crop will be smaller than previously anticipated. There was no demand for the better qualities of Bengal and Tirhoots. Ordinary and low descriptions, however, were more enquired for, and realised last sales rates.

Isinglass.—At the 10th series of sales held this week, the large supply of 785 packages was offered. There was a fair demand about one half sold. Bombay descriptions meeting a steady market. Of 132 pkgs offered only 100 sold. Bladder sold well to an advance. Karachi leaf good pale at 3 to 3-2, reddish to fair palish 2 9 to 2-11, dark and red stout 2-3 to 2-8 pickings and thin dark 1-3 to 1-7. New Tongue fair to good palish 2-9 to 3-1, reddish to red and fatty 2-4 to 2-7, pickings 1-3. Old Tongue fair palish 2-6 to 2-8, fair little reddish 2-3 to 2-4, ordinary small 1 (1 to 2,) Purse fair to good pale stout 1 2 to 1-5, ordinary 8 1-2d to 1-1 Bladder fair to fine palish 2-11 to 3-8, small and dark 2 to 2-8, floats fair to good 1-3 per lb.

Jute.—The market has continued firm throughout the week, with a steady demand for parcels on the spot and near at hand, for which high rates have been paid. For arrival considerable sales have been carried through at higher rates. Native first marks October steamer at £13 13, October-December £13 5.

Kapoc.—The market is quiet. Manufacturers are buying chiefly the better grades, leaving common. We quote to-day ordinary to good at 3d to 5d per lb. Inferior qualities should not be shipped, as they move off only with difficulty.

Lemon Grass Oil.—The market on the spot is quite We quote spot at 7 1-2d to 8d per ounce.

Osprey Feathers.—There is no change to note. The next sales take place on the 13th December. On the last occasion there was a good attendance of buyers, but the result was against shippers. East India short selected and part selected 10 per cent to 15 per cent cheaper, long rather easier, short about 10 per cent lower. There was a better demand for reds which ruled dearer. White and grey paddy were very scarce, and sold at good rates. Result:—Short selected Rangoon 74 to 107-3, Indian 85 to 105, part selected Rangoon 44 to 60, Indian 47 to 70, long and medium Rangoon 25 6 to 40, Indian 25-6 to 38-6, long medium and short Rangoon 37 6, medium and short Indian 43 to 45, short 38-6 to 48, Red Rangoon 3-6, Indian 1-8 to 7, Brown 1 to 1-1, Heron 11-3 to 21, Paddy white Rangood 19, grey 65 to 72 6 per ounce.

Pepper.—The market is quiet. Tellicherry Black to arrive is quoted at 54 to 54-6 c. i. f. In sales 183 bags of Tellicherry were bought in at 6d, 251 bags of Alleppy offered, 78 sold, fair bold at 5 5-8d.

Seeds—Cotton Seed.—The market is very quiet. London Fayoumi afloat has been sold at £5 12-6, November-January at £5 15, Hull spot £5 1-3-9 afloat £5 13-9 October £5.13 9, November-January £5 13 9, Bombay parcels October-November £4-17-6, November-December £4-16-3. December-January £4-14-6.

Linseed.—The market has been quiet. Prices are generally lower. London Calcutta spot £32 near £32-9, September-October £32-9, October-November £33, November-December £33-3, April-June £33-6. Continent Calcutta October November £33-9, November-December £34. April-June £33-9 Bombay October-November 35-3, November-December 35-9 to 35 7 1-2.

Poppy Seed.—The market is easier. Only a moderate business has been done. Bombay Calcutta October November 32, November-December 32 1 1-2 December January 32 1-2.

Rape Seed.—Market is quiet. Brown Calcutta October November 31, O-T, Brown Cawnpore October November 30s. 6d. O-S, 32s. N-D, November-December 30s, 7 1-2d. O-T, yellow Guzerat October November 34s, yellow Cawnpore November December 33s. 6d, Ferozepore October-November 31s. 6d, O-T, 32s. N-T.

Senna.—A good demand exists for shipments which continue to arrive and sell at firm prices. Fine greenish leaves are scarce. On the last occasion fair bold greenish sold at 3 3-4d. medium greenish 2 3 d. to 3 3, 4d, small greenish 2 1-4d. to 2 1-2d. small ordinary specky 1 3 4d. to 2d, pods fair 1 3-4d. dark 1 1-4d. per lb. Market quotations:—Good to fine bold green 4 1-2d. to 6 1-2d, fair greenish 2 3-4d. to 4d., common specky and small 1 3-4d. to 2 1-2d. per lb.

Shellac.—The shipments at Calcutta for the half month show a comparative decrease of 4,100 cwts. the total to all parts being 9,000 cwts against 13,700 cwts last year. The future marke thas been excited and a good business done at advancing prices. O-N up to 23-4, December 2 9, January 182-6 March 170, The spot trade is quiet and sales unimportant. The market closes firm.

Tea.—The large supply of 40,804 packages of Indian was catalogued. The features of the sales was again a good demand for all grades with quality especially fine, for which full rates were paid, but teas ranging from 6d. to 8d. were slow, and to sell better values were obtained. Common leaf sold down to 4 1-2d. The balance of Indians offered on Wednesday met a weak market, and prices were barely steady.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Monday.—Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in the extreme North-West of India and at Chaman, but has risen slightly to briskly in Kashmir. The residual depression near Chittagong yesterday, has filled up. Local rain has fallen in Burma and Assam, the largest amounts reported being 2 inches at Cherrapoonjee, one at Chittagong and Bhamo and half an inch at Akyab. Pressure to-day is lower in the west than in the east of the Bay and humidity is increasing in the South Peninsula, where a few scattered falls of rain are possible during the next 24 hours. A few local falls of rain are probable in Burma and are possible in Assam. A change of weather may be commencing in the extreme North West of India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 7TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Gram sowing completed. Wheat being sown. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amreli.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Dew-fall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually cool. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing in flower and showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants in flower and want more rain.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton ready for picking in some places and prospects much improved. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small. The barometer is in slight to moderate excess of normal over a large area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 7° in excess at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras, Cuddapah, Deesa and Veraval and the minimum 5° to 10° in defect over the Deccan, at the West Coast stations from Calicut to Ratnagiri, also in Kathiawar, Central India and at Jabbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Bangalore, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Deesa and the lowest 47° at Jabbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is clear almost everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine and settled over the whole area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BICKFORD—October 30, at Indore, the wife of Captain Willford, 106th Hazara Pioneers, of a son.

WILKINSON—November 1, at Madura, the wife of H. L. Wilkinson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BIRCH—WATERLOW—October 17, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev. Dr. P. Cullen, William E. Birch to Annie Janet Waterlow, second daughter of the late W. T. Waterlow.

DEATH.

HIGMAN—October 29, at Balasore, of apoplexy, O. S. Higman, eldest son of P. A. Higman, Simla, aged 35 years.

KEMP'S

"CHIRETTONES."

Tablets made from our well-known "SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE"—These contain the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with Quinine as Tonic and Antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and improves the digestion, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. As a general tonic it is not excelled by any remedy. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever.

Re. 1-0 per bottle of 100.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

KEMP & CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

PHARMACISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY,

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 11-15m, Low water, 5-14m., 5-18s.

Banks closed: Diwali holidays.

Hindu Gymkhana, annual Diwali sports, 3 p.m.

Entertainment, Convent School, Wodehouse Road, 5 p.m.

Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 this evening.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.—The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Jackal Club will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana to-morrow at 6 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave, Diego Suarez and St. Marie via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on 9th and 10th instant.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October was 5 870; the daily average being 189; new admissions 1,290; Parsees 729; Hindoos 3,431; Mahomedans 1,299; Christians 411: 38 children were vaccinated this month.

VALUE OF A SET OF TEETH.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Lal Hyder a Mahomedan coolie boy, aged ten, was charged with theft of a set of false teeth of the value of Rs. 100, belonging to Subedar Sulleman Ali. It appears that the complainant's son engaged the accused at the Crawford Market on Saturday afternoon, to carry sundry articles to his father's house. The accused delivered the goods at the complainant's house, but before leaving the place, picked up the set of teeth which was lying on a table in the front room and made off with it. When the complainant missed the teeth, he informed the police. The latter arrested the accused the same evening and traced the property to the possession of one Shaik Hoosein, with whom it had been pledged by the accused for seven pice. The accused admitted the offence and was sentenced to receive four stripes.—Shaik Hooseln was next charged by the police with receiving stolen property. The case was adjourned

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday. Inspector Wheatley charged Bhicoo Chima, a Hindu, with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 33, belonging to Chimnabai a Hindu woman, residing at Old Nagpada. The evidence showed that on the 23rd October last the accused went to Chimnabai's house to inquire about his brother, who was employed under her husband. As the latter was not at home, the accused was told to wait. Shortly afterwards Chimnabai went to take her bath, leaving her ornaments in the same room in which the accused was seated when she returned about half an hour after, she found the accused was still there awaiting the return of her husband, but she forgot all about her ornaments. The complainant's husband did not turn up and the accused subsequently left the house. The next morning Chimnbai on recollecting about her ornaments, went to look for them and discovered them to be missing. The police were informed and the accused who was suspected of the theft was arrested at Jacob's Circle and the ornaments were recovered from him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was senteneed to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CARBINE CLUB.

THE following is the 6 highest scores in the 5th and 6th Spoon Competitions fired for at Santa Cruz on the 6th November 1904, and the Club Blend Cup at 300 yards:—

Scores 200 yards.

Gr O M P Clyne	29a
Gr W Lazelle	28b
Sergt P Hunter	28
Gr J Woodall	27
Sergt-Major J K Owens	25
Gr H L Aspden	26

a Winner of 1st Spoon
b Winner of 2nd Spoon

Scores 300 yards.

Gr J Woodall	30a
Gr H L Aspden	26b
Corpl T Dawson	24
Sergt H T Dunan	24
Sergt P Hunter	24
Gr O M P Clyne	24

a Winner of 1st Spoon and to be in Club Blend Cup
b Winner of 2nd Spoon

Br W E Green, No 3 Coy scored 27 for Club Blend Cup The next shoot will take place on the 13th instant, at 500 and 600 yards,

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Burnfield, 1614 tons, Captain J Mackenzie will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Kingarthur, 1647 tons Captain A A Cox, will sail to-day, for Newchwang, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hampstead, 1422 tons, Captain D Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Bushire 30th October with a general cargo, 320 horses and 5 syces.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Malta, 3500 tons, Captain R A Peters, arrived in harbour to-day from Shanghai, 17th October, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—

From Shanghai—Mr S K Bacon, Mr G Lake, Mr D McCulloch, Mr E G Walton, Mr J E Weston, Mr W G Garrod, and Mr Karanjia. From Colombo—Hon C N Swahlid, Mr B B Magumdir, Mr V R Dixit, Mr and Mrs Scot Russell, Miss Marshall, Mr A J Colquhoun, Mr S Long, Mr and Mrs Smith, Reverend Mrs Gilder, Col Leslie. From Melbourne—Mr H Twisley, and Mrs Osborne. From different ports—30 deck.

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing				Royal Navy
R I M S Comet	Comdr		Stocken	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr		Howard	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat	Baluchi			
Do	Ka so			
Do	Pathan			

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 7.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sicilia			Weston		Transport
India	5591	Forbes			M M & Co
Hycula	1695	Fa squa			M M & Co
Baron Ballour	2922				W & Co
Albion	690	Ralston	Bangkok		F F Campbell & Co
Lengal	2762	Phillips	China	6-11	A L S N Co
Burnfield	1615	Mackenzie			M M & Co
Kerbella	1168	Grand			M M & Co
Hancoora	2193	Abbott			M M & Co
K ta	498	McDiarmed			M M & Co
Bhimsena	2413	Swanson			M M & Co
Dumra	702	Williams			M M & Co
R I M S Elphinstone		Comdr	Haddleston		R I M
H M S Porpoise		Comdr	Hotham		Royal Navy
I G T S Patrick Stewart		Comdr	Tindall		I G T Steamer

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | | |

DHARIWAL BLANKETS,
HORSE, BED AND ARMY
DHARIWAL SUITINGS,
FLANNEL, WORSTED
and PUTTOO.
DHARIWAL COSTUME CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
CASHMERE and SERGE.
DHARIWAL
SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
ALL NECESSARIES
ARE THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TRY
(MONTGOMERIES' PATENT.)
BERMALINE BREAD
AS USED IN THE
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
Dr. ANDREW WILSON, says:—"This BREAD should be taken by all who are in any way affected by digestive ailments."
All kinds of Fancy and Household Bread made. MILK, BUTTER and CREAM supplied to any part of Bombay twice daily.
W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.
Up-country orders promptly attended to,
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM
AND
PAREL ROAD BAKERY.

PIANOS
S. ROSE & CO., stock the best
PIANO PLAYERS
S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.
MUSIC
S. ROSE & CO., have the best Selection.
TALKING MACHINES
S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.
BAND INSTRUMENTS
S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.
S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR OUR SEASON'S NOVELTIES
Please turn to our Advertisement on last page for particulars.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE RE DE DION BOUTON CARS.
"MESSRS. BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,
DEAR SIRS,—We have much pleasure in APPOINTING you our SOLE and EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for the SALE of Genuine Licensed DE DION BOUTON CARS . . . . as per agreement
Yours faithfully,
DE DION BOUTON, LIMITED."
LATEST GENUINE DE DION BOUTON CARS EXPECTED EARLY NEXT MONTH
AN Expert Mechanic is being sent out to us here from the DE DION BOUTON Co. in December. We are SOLE AGENTS also for HUMBER and OLDSMOBILE CARS.
BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A PERFECT
PEG WHISKY
IMPERIAL HIGHLAND
Has maintained
A HIGH
REPUTATION FOR
27 YEARS.
Per doz. Quarts
S. 30.
Ask for this at
OUR BOMBAY BRANCH
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET
Bottled only
by the Sole Proprietors
SPENCER & Co., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
MADRAS.

THE NEW
REMINGTON INVOICING TYPEWRITER
IS AN INVOICING MACHINE
FIRST AND FOREMOST.
In addition, it's the cheapest invoicing machine because it's a Remington—you know how they last.
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
2, POLLOCK STREET, CALCUTTA.
WARDEN & CO.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria
by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.
IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the best for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.
The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for
BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.
as substitutes are being offered.
At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special
TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"
as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but should beware of they imitations.
TRADE MARK BEST GERMAN SILVER BERNDORF MFR'D MADE IN AUSTRIA
Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom, Berndorf, in Austria, December 1904.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.
The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR
has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for
GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1904.

PARSON AND WORKMAN.

THE Bishops, Clergy and Ministry of all denominations,—whose health it is the custom to drink after the "usual loyal and patriotic toasts"—as a rule, know little of the work-a-day world. The wiser of them admit that ignorance, and prudently avoid dabbling in its affairs. The less wise rush in—and generally come to grief. A case in point has just been furnished by the Rev. R. P. Campbell, a prominent Congregationalist preacher. That gentleman wrote an article for the "National Review" on "Sunday Observance." On the face of it, it is sufficiently innocuous and the reader expects nothing but a sermon on the observance of the Commandment which prescribes that the Sabbath shall be kept holy. Quite early in its text, however, we find the startling assertion that so far from being a day of rest, Sunday is becoming the most boisterous day of the week; the day on which the rich man gives his choicest parties and the poor man gets drunk in the company of his boon companions. That wholesale indictment is offensive enough, but Mr. Campbell has only begun. Saddest of all things to the lover of his country, he continues, is the present mood of a considerable part of our working class population. Two-thirds of the national drink bill is incurred by the working man. His keenest struggles are for shorter hours and better wages, but not that he may employ them for higher ends. He is often lazy, unthrifty, improvident, sometimes immoral, foul-mouthed and untruthful. Unlike the American worker he has comparatively little aspiration or ambition. Conscientiousness, he declares to be a virtue conspicuous by its rarity. Those who have close dealings with the British working man know he needs watching, or work will be badly done and the time employed upon it will be as long as he can get paid for. The worker does not work for the work's sake, but for the pay's sake, and his principal aim is to work as little as possible and get as much as possible both in money and leisure. Such a working man's Sunday, therefore, is exactly what he would expect, a day of idle self-indulgence or drunken rowdyism.

The principle of "every man for himself and the devil for the hindmost" then is wrong. We do not wish to follow Mr. Campbell further in his tirade against the working man. His charges against them are summed up in his own words: "The earnest hopefulness and buoyancy of the men who made the Revolution of 1848, who brought about the great Crystal Palace Exhibition and achieved Italian freedom, prove them to have been of another sort from those who allow Armenians and Bulgarians to be slaughtered like sheep without lifting a finger to save them. Few people care to take much trouble about anything; the word sacrifice has ceased to have any glow; impersonal interests have ceased to have much power." The British working man may not trouble much about saving the Armenian and Bulgarian, since the influx of aliens into England has brought him into contact with them. But Mr. Campbell had reason to change his mind as to some other of their characteristics, two or three days after his article appeared. They did not see the "National Review," but the halfpenny press gave them copious extracts and the British working man rose in his wrath. They challenged Mr. Campbell to prove his statements and accordingly he arranged to meet them at the Ladbroke Grove Baptist Chapel the evening before the mail left. The Paddington and North Kensington Trade and Labour Council organised the meeting and tickets were issued with a view to limiting the number of persons admitted to that for which accommodation could be found. Artisans in honest corduroys and with the broad sashes of Oddfellows' and Foresters' Orders across their breasts, kept the gate against all who had not tickets, and a score or so of stalwart constables are reported to have kept order among fully a thousand who were unable to gain admission, but kept up a noisy and hostile demonstration in street outside. Once inside, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," the scene was lively enough, and when, shortly before eight o'clock, the chairman, the Rev. Fleming Shearer (who is also pastor of the chapel), and Mr. Campbell appeared, it was to confront a veritable sea of faces; and forth came a shout of welcome. "Hooray!" yelled more or less unshaven men; "Bravo!" cried a few who seemed better groomed; while a lady near the platform, carried away by the emotions of the moment, emitted a shrill "Hear, hear!" that brought forth the first hearty laugh of the evening—and it was to be an evening of many laughs, and notably of one Gargantuan outburst such as would have gladdened the heart of Rabelais himself. The "Pall Mall" seems to have revelled in the rev. gentleman's discomfiture. Even the "Daily News," the organ of Non-conformity cannot but admit that he cut a sorry figure and certainly did not, as he undertook to, repeat face to face the sentences he had written upon the working man in the pages of the "National Review." The "Daily News" version says that some rather savage things were said both by Mr. Campbell, and the workmen gathered together to heckle him. Mr. Campbell began with a brief statement of the case, after which he said he would hear the replies of the four champions of Labour who were to deal with his article, and then "heckle me as much as you will, line by line, word by word." He was naturally in a somewhat nervous condition, and kept poking his finger at the audience in an excited way, and saying things far from calculated to allay the excitement. When they dissented from one remark he made, he lost his self-control and exclaimed "I did not know that the working man was a bully" and all hope of reasoning with the audience was gone.

Mr. Campbell is the new Minister of the City Temple, and though his predecessor was not less critical, he had undoubtedly more tact and could have brought home to the British working man the enormity of his offences without hurting his feelings. One of the witnesses of Mr. Campbell's "vindication," in responding to the invitation to say what he wished, declared the article in the "National" to be "the most scathing criticism ever delivered upon the churches of this country." As to the British working man being lazy, he quoted Lord Brassey's description of him as "the finest workman the world over," and, alluding to Sir John Aird as "my old master," quoted that distinguished employer of labour as having personally described Mr. Campbell's article as a libel on the working man." "Mr. Campbell had in fact, taken his idea of the English working man not from real life, but from the comic press." And from all quarters of the chapel came a yell of delight. Then followed a fire of questions which at once began raining down; most of them cruder even than the phrases which had given so much offence in the pages of the "National Review." The most fatal thing Mr. Campbell was guilty of was to lose patience. He declared that he had hundreds of letters from working men approving his article, "Read them" shouted the crowd. "I will;" replied Mr. Campbell irately, "now you shall have facts" and forthwith he began the reading of one of them. "Is he a workman?" demanded the audience. "He is" replied Mr. Campbell and after further questioning that gentleman had to confess that the writer was the care-taker at the City Temple. It now became clear, says the report of the meeting, that the gravity of the situation was irrevocably gone, and the meeting laughed itself to a close. Mr. Campbell, we imagine, has not yet ceased to lament the folly which led him to write his article. He has not brought forth a great awakening among the working classes. He has not strengthened the cause of Sunday observance. He has not added to his own reputation as a Minister. All that he achieved was to afford an hour's amusement to an unsympathetic crowd of working men and to turn a place of worship, for the time being, into a bear-garden.

UNREST IN CHINA. To the reports of rebellion in Kwangsi, there have recently been added rumours of a recrudescence of Boxerism in North China, but these do not exhaust the stories of Chinese unrest. The pirates of the West River have been increasingly active of late and recently fired upon British steamers apparently in pursuance of a deliberate policy of hostility to foreigners. There have been statements that the pirates are acting with Boxers and the attack upon the steamers Hoi Ho and Pak Kong which were crowded with Chinese passengers, seems to lend colour to the report. In the northern part of the province of Honan trouble has been caused by a sect which seems to have been preparing to eclipse the Boxers. Its name provides an addition to the list of secret and revolutionary societies which infest the Chinese Empire and keep disorder seething in one corner or another of the Heavenly Kingdom. It is known as the Tsai Yuan sect, a name which has been variously interpreted, but is generally taken to signify "garden" and to have reference to the ancient worthies who once banded together to save China. Like the Triads in the South, the aim of the Tsai Yuans is first of all anti dynastic, but unlike the Triads they agree with the Boxers in being also anti-foreign. Information gleaned by the missionaries shows that the new sect or society condemns the present Emperor for having allowed foreigners to overrun the Empire and declare that he has forfeited the favour of Heaven. "Down with the Manchu and up with the Han" is their device, and they have a candidate for the throne in a descendant of the Mings who has a mysterious dwelling place known as the "Nine Dragon" mountain. The plans for the rebellion provide for the destruction of the railways and telegraphs in a single night, and this was to be the signal for the massacre of all foreigners, Native Christians and officials in the Province favourable to the Manchus. There seems to be no doubt that the sect assumed very dangerous proportions, but happily, for the present its activities appear to have been cut short. Started by a Taoist priest over four years ago, the movement had few adherents in the beginning and was quite eclipsed by the Boxer rising which began about the same time. Since the decline of Boxerism the Tsai Yuans have increased, and this year they became very active in parts of North Honan. In the Changtefu prefecture their proceedings were carried on in the greatest secrecy, peculiar signs being adopted by members to recognise each other. With the growth of their numbers, persecution of Christians began and miraculous powers were claimed by the sect. Upon the representations of the missionaries, three of the leaders were arrested, but they were soon released. The Tsai Yuans declared that the Governor was on their side and the number of their adherents increased more rapidly. The Railway staff and the missionaries found their situation serious and threatened to inform the British Minister at Peking if the Prefect did not afford them better protection. The result was satisfactory. The Colonel of the troops was replaced by another who declared he would not spare the Tsai Yuans. Two of the leaders were arrested and under torture revealed that many prominent in the Yamens belonged to the sect. They were then beheaded and other leaders were seized. These and other measures were effective for the time being, for hundreds of the sect fled from Changtefu and throughout the prefecture the Tsai Yuans have been cowed into quiescence. But revolution in China as elsewhere grows by repression and it is only a matter of a little time before the Tsai Yuans will rise again like other societies to give further trouble.

BOMBAY ABKARI ADMINISTRATION. THE report on the administration of the Excise Department (Abkari and Opium) in the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden, for the year 1903-1904, contains few features of public interest. Except in the districts of Poona, Satara and Khandesh, the systems under which country spirit farms were managed during the year were the same as in the previous year. The greater part of the country spirit consumed in the Presidency is made from the dried flowers of the mhowra tree, which is common in some of the districts and Native States in Guzerat, in the western portion of the districts of Khandesh and Nasik, and in the inland talukas of the Thana and Colaba districts. There is no restriction placed on the import, export, transport, possession and sale of mhowra flowers, except in the district of Thana and three talukas (Panvel, Karjat and Pen) of the Kolaba district, where certain restrictions have been imposed since the 23rd March 1893. The Thana district has always borne a bad reputation for breaches of the Abkari laws, and no restrictions that the Government can impose would seem to have much effect in checking illicit distillation. As proof of this we learn that in the year under report the prosecutions under the Mhowra Flower Act in the Thana district increased from 37 in the previous year to 166. This striking increase is explained by the Commissioner as being due to increased vigilance on the part of the excise staff, which seems to imply that little vigilance was exercised in previous years, and to a heavy mhowra crop which offered irresistible temptations to illicit distillation. The cultivators in the Thana district have hard drinkers among them, and despite all the efforts of the Abkari Department, little or nothing has been achieved in the way of checking illicit distillation in the district, as for every case detected probably a hundred go undetected. There used to be an old tradition in the district that the safest time to cheat the revenue was when an Abkari or any other Government official happened to have his camp in the vicinity, and Mr. W. B. Mulock who was Collector of Thana in the later "eighties," on several occasions, when taking an evening constitutional, detected cases of illicit distillation close to his camp. Altogether during the year the total number of cases detected was 3,141 as against 2,513 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions on the number of cases brought up being 91·8, compared with 94·5 in the previous year. Illicit distillation, we are told, is still rife in Nasik, Broach and parts of Surat, and no material improvement can be hoped for, unless the Mhowra Flowers Act is applied to these areas. In spite of the prevalence of illicit distillation, it is interesting to note that there is no diminution in the revenue.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden at 7 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Itarsi-Khandwa section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is to be doubled forthwith to meet the increasing traffic.

A PROHIBITION is published against the booking of passengers by rail from plague-infected districts to Ajmere and the neighbouring stations on the occasion of the Pushkar fair.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th October 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 66,287 maunds and Rs. 24,991 in the earnings.

THE Karachi Port Trust are inviting tenders for 10 lakhs of debentures carrying interest at 4 per cent, the first instalment of the loan of 21 lakhs for which they have obtained the sanction of Government. Tenders will be received up to noon of the 16th December by the Chairman. The debentures are repayable in thirty years.

THE Home papers have recently reported severe fighting in Eastern Arabia, and this seems really to have taken place. The contest is between the rival families of Abdul Aziz Bin Abdul Rahim El Sand (Wahabi) and Abdul Aziz Bin Metaab Bin Rashid, the Emir of Nejd. The accounts received are exceedingly conflicting, but it seems that so far back as the 14th July, a pitched battle was fought in which both sides claimed to be victorious. The latest news received is that the contending forces are preparing for another battle in the vicinity of Al Rass. All the fighting has been confined to the interior far removed from the coast line of Hassa and from Katif, and there has been no question of any territorial acquisitions by the Sheikh Mobarak of Koweit in this quarter.

IT is not generally known that King Peter of Servia was at one time a red-hot Socialist. This was during the time that he lived a comparatively obscure life in France. It is, "Vanity Fair" thinks, the first time that a Social-Democrat has become the King of a State.

WHAT is claimed as an extraordinary feat has been accomplished by the Aosta Battalion of an Alpine regiment. Six hundred men crossed from Valgrisanche to Thuile in sixteen hours, without a single man dropping out. On the way, they had to cross over the famous Rutor, which is situated at an altitude of 12,000 feet. This was negotiated without accident, the men being roped together and led by an Alpine guide.

A NOVEL advertising idea was introduced on the Boulevards des Italiens Paris, the other night, when four gentlemen attired in fawn overcoats and top hats, each jauntily carrying a cane, strolled leisurely along in single file after the manner of tourists. They stopped at every cafe, before the long rows of people seated outside, and bowed gravely, hand on heart. This pressure of the hand touched a button concealed under the coats, and the four hats were simultaneously illuminated with a device advising one to try someone's liqueur. As if this were not sufficient, they snatched off their hats with a sudden gesture, and bowed three times, revealing bald-headed wigs, on which the same appeal was painted in black. Then they replaced their hats and strolled away to the next cafe, followed by an amused crowd.

THE Government of French Indo-China have forbidden the circulation there of all Chinese and Japanese publications, especially illustrated ones, dealing with the war between Russia and Japan. Such reading is looked upon as bad for the natives. Suspicion of Japanese designs on the Colony runs high. Japanese residing there come under unpleasant observation. The feeling that they are mostly spies is gaining ground. This mistrust cannot fail to be heightened by news just published by the "Opinion," a Saigon paper. That journal sets forth circumstantially how, three months ago, a French emissary in Japan made a notable discovery. He lighted upon a plan for the invasion of French-Indo China drawn up by the Japanese General Staff. Copies of the plan were sent to the War, Colonial, and Naval Departments in France and the Ministers of these Departments were, it is said, struck by the accuracy and minuteness of the information it embodied.

THE SQUIRE, KING EDWARD.

HIS MAJESTY'S LIFE AT NEWMARKET.

A REAL type of the "fine old English gentleman," dressed in quiet tweed, mounted on a sturdy bay horse, and chatting quietly but very cheerily with a younger man in fawn cloth and brown gaiters, cantered easily over the springy turf on Newmarket Heath. At length he paused, and drew in a big breath of the glorious English air that comes straight to this fine Cambridgeshire upland from the clean North Sea. The early morning air, cool and invigorating, had just a touch of autumn in it.

This distinguished gentleman, taking his health-giving morning spin across Newmarket Heath, was the King of England, and he was up and about while many of his subjects lay lazily in bed.

While at Newmarket, writes a correspondent of the "Daily Express," King Edward neither "shuns delights" nor "lives laborious days," but he takes himself as far as he possibly can from the King, and comes as near as he possibly can to the country gentleman and patron of the Turf.

His day at Newmarket is the day of the simple life. The Jockey Club house is plain and unassuming enough, but his suite of rooms forms the plainest and most unassuming portion of the building. The Duke of Devonshire's house across the street is not striking but the King's house—the newly acquired place that is to be occupied by his Majesty when the alterations are finished—is even less noticeable. To give it a description to be understanded of the multitude, one might say that in appearance it would about pass muster in the quieter roads of St. Johns Wood, or be lost among some of the residences of "Somethings in the City" who live at Brixton.

THE BLACK COFFEE-MAKER.

Let us spend a typical day with the King at Newmarket, such a day as any he has passed there this week.

First of all there is Ibrahim, the black man from the Nile, with his wonderful coffee. King Edward is very partial to a cup of coffee either before or with his breakfast, made by Ibrahim, the tall, lithe, smiling, white-toothed, curly headed coffee-maker, deft of hand, quick of eye, and nimble, even cat-like of movement.

I am told that Ibrahim's way of making coffee is as follows: First he boils the water. Then he puts in the coffee, and lets it "infuse." Then he warms it again until the coffee grounds "rise to the top, turn over, and descend." Then he lets the grounds settle, pours off the liquid with a grand sweep of his long, black-brown arm, and there he has "a pretty dish to set before the King."

A simple breakfast over, a glance at any pressing correspondence, a word to his favourite dog, and King Edward, who for the time being might be a "Mr. Blankshire, of the Hall," rides up to the heath. You might rove England through for sweeter or more invigorating air than he has the joy of breathing o' mornings on that gentle hill, with its fringes of rich autumn foliage and its sweeping views of that Eastern Anglia where once roamed Hereward the Wake.

So thoroughly is the idea of the simple life carried out, that there is no mobbing or crowding of the King when he is at Newmarket. The men with the long strings of racehorses exercising on the heath know of the King's desire for peace and quiet, and they respect it.

There may be a sharp call back to his kingly office again when his Majesty once more reaches "the rooms," as his suite at the Jockey Club building is familiarly called. It is no uncommon thing for a King's messenger to arrive hot foot from Whitehall bearing despatches requiring the King's immediate attention; and there may be a little stream of telegraphic messages for the royal servants to take across the road to the post office. But there is no forcing forward of matters of state while his Majesty is enjoying his brief spell of simple life at Newmarket.

AT THE RACES.

To such charming lengths does his Majesty sometimes carry his temporary aloofness from the trammels of Court life, that on occasion Newmarket has witnessed the spectacle of a polished gentleman from Scotland Yard going about full of suppressed anxiety trying to find out whither the King had gone! King Edward had actually gone out without informing the detectives who were charged with the special duty of protecting him.

The afternoon, of course, is spent at the races. Sometimes using a pair of powerful field-glasses, at other times gazing down the course with his keen eyes, the King stands up in the royal box during each race, and follows the fortunes of the various horses with the zest of an experienced racegoer. Chatting now with one or more of the peers or county gentlemen around him, now with groups of ladies in the most exclusive enclosure, now having a word with a fellow racehorse owner or other friend or associate, the King thoroughly enjoys the best that can be found in English racing, and his knowledge of horses and his memory for events in the racing world are admiringly commented upon by many leaders of the Turf.

The racing over, the King drives down to the town in the ruck of vehicles of all descriptions. He has instructed the police to let the traffic go on as usual, and there is no ceremonial clearing of the road, no cry of "Room for the King!" Hundreds of persons have driven down in cabs, brakes, carriages, motor-cars, and hired vehicles of all sorts and conditions about the same time as the King without knowing of his presence, although he almost always uses an open carriage. Now and then he actually gets held up by the police in company with others when the regulation of the traffic becomes difficult.

AFTERNOON TEA.

Tea is an institution with the King while at Newmarket. A short spin along one or other of the country roads (or, in the case of a visit to the Duke of Devonshire, a quiet stroll across the street) brings him to one of his regular houses for taking tea and discussing horses and other phases of country life.

One day this week he went to Moulton Paddocks to take tea with Sir Ernest Cassel, Prince Francis of Teck, and friends, and on other occasions he has been to Severalls, the Newmarket house of Sir M. FitzGerald (the Knight of Kerry). He is never tired of hearing of the work of his hostess, Lady FitzGerald, among the Jewish poor of London. Among the other houses honoured by his Majesty (quite without ceremony) is that of Colonel and Mrs. Cheyne. Sometimes, before taking tea he drives up to Egerton House stables, where, in company with Lord Marcus Beresford, the manager of his Majesty's thoroughbreds, and Mr. "Dick" Marsh, his Majesty's trainer, he spends an hour at his stables inspecting his beautiful horses.

"Come one," he said on one occasion to Mr. Henry Chaplin, whom he saw riding along the road near the heath; and it was a pleasing sight to watch the two typical English country squires riding along on horseback together among the falling leaves. The late Mr. James Lowther was another of his Majesty's chatting companions. "Hullo, Jimmy!" was the late Sir John Astley's usual morning greeting to Mr. Lowther; and the King addressed him in almost as homely and human a fashion.

With the evening comes dinner with one or other of his distinguished subjects in the neighbourhood, his Majesty taking quiet drives through the dark Suffolk or Cambridgeshire lanes to the various big houses of the countryside. After dinner a good cigar, a chat upon topics of the day, a little bridge and then a drive back to "the rooms," which are usually reached about midnight.

An outward and visible sign of the absence of ceremony at Newmarket is the dress of the King, and as a consequence that of the other men. A hard felt hat of a pleasing shade of medium brown, a Raglan or Chesterfield coat, a cloth cape overall, and a lounge suit are the royal wear for Newmarket.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

MORE POSITIONS CAPTURED.

THE OUTRAGE INQUIRY.

BALTIC FLEET'S MOVEMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, Nov. 6.

An official announcement at Tokio states that the Japanese on the 30th ultimo, occupied the crest of the counterscarp of several of the north forts, including Erhlungshan and captured five guns. On the following days they bombarded the shipyard,sinking" five steamers and causing a fire in the harbour.

The volunteer steamer Yaroslav with coals and water for the Baltic fleet passed the Bosphorus to-day.

Admiral Bridge and Mr. Aspinall yesterday opened the Board of Trade Inquiry at Hull and inspected the damaged trawlers. A representative has gone to the Dogger Bank to examine the fishermen.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Great Britain has proposed three additional articles to the Inquiry Convention, providing legal assessors, the division of the Commission's expenses and that the decision be by a majority not necessarily unanimous.

It is stated at Constamtinople that M. Mandelstain of the Russian Embassy there, who is an authority on international law, represents Russia on the Inquiry tribunal started at St. Petersburg.

The Russian cruiser Svetlana has arrived at Algiers.

The Russian squadron has passed Eastward.

Colombo telegrams, dated November 7th, state :—The special correspondent of the "New York Herald" with the Russian Army, telegraphing from Shenking, says :—It is reported that General Kuroki is dying of dysentery.

Tokio intelligence states that Japan has asked the United States to call the attention of St. Petersburg to the attacks made by Russians disguised as Chinamen, which is a defiance of international regulations for land warfare.

A Japanese Staff Officer having questioned a captured Russian Captain as to the difficulty of taking Pensihu, the latter replied that the defences of Pensihu were almost tantamount to a fortress ; it was almost impregnable.

The Japanese Head-quarters in Korea have notified that mining and timbering operations in Korea must henceforth be authorised by them, as the gathering of many people is apt to be detrimental to the tranquillity of the country, and indirectly hampers their military operations.

Telegrams in the Australian Papers, later than the mail, state :—The general assault of Port Arthur is being vigorously continued. General Stoessel has issued a general order, exhorting the garrison to renewed efforts, as the severest trial yet known in the siege awaits them, but promises success.

The General gives the garrison an assurance of relief, inasmuch as General Kuropatkin, at the head of a great army is marching to succour them.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MINES IN EASTERN WATERS.

British Steamer's Narrow Escape.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The steamer Formosa has arrived at Marseilles and reports having nearly struck a mine off Shanghai. The Sea of Japan is reported to be filled with dangerous mines.

The Formosa was pursued, stopped and examined by three Japanese cruisers.

The captain lodged a complaint with the British Consul at Port Said.

EMINENT DOCTOR'S SUICIDE.

LONDON Nov. 7.

Dr. Herbert Adlingham, the eminent surgeon has committed suicide at Marseilles by morphia.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

Effects of the Strike.

REPUBLICAN AND SOCIALIST LOSSES.

The partial returns of the Italian elections show numerous Republican and Socialist losses attributed to the recent strike movement.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Egypt, with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 7 p.m. to-day.

THE extensive changes in Indian reliefs to-day announced are directed to bringing the various brigades constituted by Lord Kitchener's redistribution scheme as much together as the present restricted barrack accommodation will allow. Complete re-arrangement must wait for the present, it being obviously undesirable to dislocate the existing system until the new one is in working order.

THIS is Lady Currie's idealisation of Lord Kitchener :—"No matter at what period of the world's history, or in whatsoever place one might have chanced to fall in with him, one would always have recognised him as a fighting man. I can see him now in my mind's eye, a gladiator in the arena, or else at the head of the victorious Roman cohorts, bare-legged, sandalled, wearing helmet and scaly corselet, his cheek tanned, as now, by the fierce suns of the Libyan desert. Then, leaping the centuries. I picture him a Huguenot, fighting against the "Ligue" or circumventing in the Low Countries the tyranny of Spain. Or, as a moss-trooper, fighting for King Charles, or, it may well be, for Oliver, for I can scarcely imagine that he would ever be upon the losing side."

LORD KITCHENER'S NEW SCHEME.

EXTENSIVE CHANGE IN RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 7.

The following changes in reliefs of the current season have been sanctioned :—

1st Royal West Surrey Regiment from Peshawar to Sialkote instead of Meerut and Delhi.

2nd Black Watch from Umballa to Peshawar, a new move.

1st Royal Sussex from Sitapur to Umballa instead of to Rawalpindi.

2nd Shropshire Light Infantry from Ranikhet to Fyzabad instead of to Peshawar.

1st Durham Light Infantry from Wellington to Lucknow instead of to Singapore.

1st Manchester Regiment from Singapore to Secunderabad instead of to Sitapur.

2nd East Surrey Regiment from Lucknow to Sitapur, a new move.

1st Royal Irish Regiment from South Africa to Rawalpindi instead of to Ranikhet.

2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps from Rawalpindi o Ranikhet instead of to Sialkot and Amritsar.

1st Royal Irish Rifles from Fyzabad to Meerut, a new move.

1st Gloucestershire Regiment from Lucknow to Subathu, a new move.

1st Oxford Light Infantry from Subathu to Lucknow, a new move.

19th Punjabis from Tibet to Jullunder instead of to Ferozepore.

21st Punjabis from China to Multan instead of to Jullunder.

15th Sikhs from Samana to Ferozepore.

14th Sikhs from Multan to Ferozepore, a new move.

27th Punjabis from Ferozepore to Multan, a new move

45th Sikhs from Dera Ismail Khan to Nowshera instead of to Sialkote.

25th Punjabis from Nowshera to Sialkote, a new move.

23rd Pioneers from Jhelum to Sialkote, a new move.

40th Pathans from Tibet to Jhelum instead of to Sialkote.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, NOVEMBER 5.

Lieut.-Colonel D. Prain, I. M. S. from Calcutta.
Colonel W. G. Yate, 4th Cavalry, from Allahabad.
Major L. G. Watkin, R. A., from England.
Captain G. Foljambe, 1st Oxford Infantry, from Umballa.
Major C. Chesney Cook, 22nd Cavalry, from Peshawar.
Major B. F. Zimmermann, R. A. M. Corps, from Rawal Pindi.
Colonel H. S. Fitzgerald, Staff, from Poona.
Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Harward, R. A. M. Corps, from Poona.
2nd-Lieut. J. G. Leckey, 119th Infantry, from Baroda.
2nd-Lieut. J. M. G. Taylor, 119th Infantry, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER 5.

Lieut.-Colonel D. Prain, I. M. Service, to England.
Colonel W. G. Yate, 4th Cavalry, to England.
Major C. Chesney Cook, 22nd Cavalry, to England.
Major A. J. Pilcher, R. E., to England.
Major C. H. Beville, S. and T. Corps, to England.
Lieut. J. W. Nicholson, 1st South Lancashire, to Jubulpore.
Captain K. Woods, 1st South Lancashires, to Jubulpore.
Captain A. G. Kemball, 31st Punjabies, to Rawal Pindi.
Captain G Foljambe, Oxford Light Infantry to Mahableswar
Lieut B Hindmanbagg R G A to Madras.
Lieut R H MacNicol, R A M Corps, to Madras.
Captain C E Tristram, 42nd Deoli Regiment, to Deoli.
Lieut J F S Gordon, Royal Scots, to Mombassa.
Colonel H S Fitzgerald, Staff, to Poona.
Major I Vaughana 10th Hussars to Mhow.
Captain H G Lillingston, 29th Lancers, to Sirur.
2nd-Lieut. A Forbes, 128th Pioneers, to Kirkee.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 29th October :—James Scott, engineer, of 51, Apollo street, Bombay. An improved machine for the manufacture of white lead and for use in similar process. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, of 18, Finch lane, London. Improvements in telegraphic signalling keys. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, of 18 Finch lane, London. Improvements in transmitting instruments for wireless telegraphy. The Burnly Automatic Loom, Limited, loom makers, of the Bank of England Chambers, Tib Lane Manchester. Improvements in automatic weft replenishing loom. Danvill William Starret, engineer, of 121, Mission street, San Francisco. Compressed air pumps. Robert Meyer and Joseph Perrin, engineers, both of 19, Rue Cambon, Paris. Improvements in or relating to a combing cylinder for a combing machine. George Sonnenthal, engineer, of 85, Queen Victoria street, London, and Joseph Elsner, engineer, of 51, Fennastrasse, Berlin. Improvements relating to lifting and transporting apparatus. George Sinclair, engineer, of Albion Boiler Works Bonnington road, Leith. Improvements in smoke consuming apparatus for Hinm boiler and other furnaces. John Thomas Dawes, mining engineer, of the Lilacs, Prestatyn, Flin. Improvements in magnetic separators for ores or the like. Lemuel Mellett, electrician, of No. 7, Dana street, Somerville, Massachusetts. Traveller for spinning rings. George Looms, boot maker, of Cross StreetWork Market, Harborough. Improvements in or relating to boots and shoes. L. P. Declozats civil and mechanical enginier, late temporary Engineer, Arakan Railway Survey, Cowasjee Terrace Rangoon. A process to utilise paddy husks, rice tower, saw and coal dust, and other such matters, and convert the same into solid blocks which can be used as fuel. Laljee Madhowjee, mechanical engineer, residing at Larkhana, Sind. Improvements in rice hulling machines. Alexander Patterson, foreman, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshop, Parel, Bombay. Automatically controlling sight feed lubricators on locomotive engines. Henry Foster Josephs, contractor, Artillery Lines, Karachi. Improvements in beam scales. Freeman Hines, Limited, sanitary specialists, of 2, Victoria street Westminster. Improvements in pipes and in the method of jointing the same. Henry James Gridley, electrical engineer, of Wolsey Cottage, Hampton, Wick, Middlesex. Improvements in and in connection with starting gates for racing purposes. Edward Schaefer, gentleman and inventor, of 116, Elm street, in St. Louis. Improvements in fire extinguishers.

THE LAST INFIRMITY OF NOBLE MINDS.

PARSEE WHO WANTS A MEDAL.

IT is to be feared that in the distribution of honours, Government neglects the most deserving cases. A sad instance of this lack of appreciation has been brought to our notice and we give the tale as 'twas told to us. As thus :—

Enter to the sanctum an elderly Parsee decorated with side curls and red silk trousers. He carries a sheaf of papers and is duly introduced.

He begins : "I am a Plague volunteer since eight years. I kept on after the worst epidemics were over and I am to-day resigned. I have a certificate from Mr. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and I want to come in your paper."

"How" ?

"I want a reward ; and I want Government to see it in your paper. I have a certificate for meritorious service, but that is not enough. No !

"What do you want—a peerage ?"

"Anything. But something good, not a certificate."

"Virtue is its own reward and the sense of good work done more precious than titles."

"Yes, but I want a reward. I want the Order of Merit, but not the certificate. I want a medal, something that I can wear at levees and other public functions."

"But you're already a Khan Bahadur, surely a giddy dignity to have attained."

"Ah, yes, but Khan Bahadur, what is this ? It is the lowest title. At the levee the Governor shakes hands with all who have medals. If you have no medal, it is just 'Salaam' and pass on. I have the certificate of merit, but that is no use. It lies at home ; I cannot wear it. I am appointed by General Gatacre and I have served under several Engineer Officers. I have worked in the Post Office and I am pensioned. I am sixty-nine years of age and have not many years to live and I want my reward to come soon. General Gatacre, he recommended me for a Justice of the Peaceship but, nothing is done. Mr. Harvey made me a Visiting Justiceof the Peace for plague so I am V. J. P. and not J. P. I wrote to Government asking if I was entitled to J. P. and the Secretary of Government replied that as I was not appointed under certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. I was only a V. J. P., I have written to Government to be appointed a Justice of the Peace and I have written to Mr. DuBoulay, who was Deputy Plague Commissionership, but they only acknowledge receipt of the letters and nothing is done. I have also written to Mr. Harvey."

Exhibit put in. Letter to the Municipal Commissioner asking if he has "recommended me for the Justice of the Peaceship or for the Order of Merit" with the observation that if the medal is awarded to the applicant he will wear it on all occasions.

He concludes : "Please put something good about me in the paper so that Government may see it. They get such a list of names that they do not know which to select for rewards, but if you put it in the paper they will know. Please do this and oblige. Excuse for the trouble. Salaam."

And we have done it.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE.

PROGRESS IN BOMBAY.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee held on the 4th instant, at the Municipal Council Hall, there were present :—Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B. D.S.O., President, Major-General Creigh, Commanding Bombay District, Miss McMurray, Secretary, Y. W. C. A., Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. W. Wilkie Deans, Dr. N. N. Katrak, L. M. & S., Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, L. M. & S., Rao Bahadur Trimbuk N. Vaidaya, Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar, L.M. & S., Mr. P. B. Joshi, Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor, and Mr. George Lund, Honorary Secretary.

It was resolved unanimously that Major-General Creigh be elected a Vice-President in the place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, left India.

That Mr. Michael Kennedy be elected a member of the committee and that a cordial vote of thanks be accorded him for the interest he has taken in the instruction and organisation of the City Police in rendering First Aid to the injured, during his term of office as Acting Commissioner.

That Mr. E. D. Talati, Principal, Elphinstone High School, be elected a member of the Committee.

That Dr. W. Wilkie Deans and Dr. (Miss) A. M. Mehta, L. M. and S., be appointed Honorary surgeons to the "Centre."

That Mr. E. A. Kenyon's resignation as Honorary Treasurer be accepted with expression of regret and that Mr George Lund be authorized to act as Honorary Treasurer pro tem.

Having transacted other business, the annual report for 1903-4 was read and adopted. The report was as follows :

The Centre during the past year has made steady and substantial progress. The number of men who have completed a course of instruction in "First Aid" has increased during the year by 153, of whom 121 have qualified for certificates.

Thirty-six men have completed a course of "Home Nursing" and 25 have qualified for certificates Of ladies 25 have received instruction in "First Aid," 18 have qualified. In "Home Nursing" 35 have received instruction and 21 qualified.

For the Medallion of the Association 12 ladies and 7 men have qualified.

At Poona three men's and two ladies' classes, and in Bombay ladies' and men's classes are being instructed in "First Aid" to the Injured by Dr K N Gokhale L M & S.

Dr (Miss) A M Mehta, L M & S, is instructing a class of zenana ladies in connection with the Guzerati Ladies' Club.

Dr Dinanath B Naik Dandekar is instructing a class of 25 men and 15 Parsi ladies in First Aid and shortly opens one in "Home Nursing and Hygiene."

The President and Committee have much pleasure in announcing that two divisions of men of the St. John Ambulance Brigade have been formed and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner in London and that the names of ladies for a nursing division have been submitted for sanction.

The First Aid Division are in medical charge of Dr W Wilkie Deans and the Nursing of Major W E Jennings, I M S. The division will for the present be attached to the Centre. Subsequently it is hoped that they may be organised with their own Chief Commissioner and officers.

Fifty-five more of the police have qualified for certificates and under the direction of the Acting Commissioner, Mr. Kennedy, the members of the force are being organised and practised in stretcher work and in the practical application of First Aid to the Injured.

At Races the "Centre" have placed a wheeled amoulance and haversack at the disposal of the Race Committee, and at football tournaments and athletic sports held during the year, a tent with medical and first aid appliances have been provided, with duly qualified holders of the medallions and certificates of the Association in attendance.

H. E. Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, and H. E. Lady Lamington take the greatest interest in the work of the Association, and have been graciously pleased to become patrons of the "Centre" in succession to Lord and Lady Northcote, Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B, D.S.O., Commanding the Forces, Bombay, has kindly consented to succeed Sir R. C. Lowe as President.

At a meeting held at the Town Hall on the 9th March, at which their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington were present, and after a short address by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the unavoidable absence of Sir Archibald Hunter, H. E. the Governor presented diplomas and certificates and the Insignia of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to the Honorary Secretary.

Honorary life memberships of the Association have been conferred by the Central Executive Committee upon Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F. R. C. S. (Edin.), and upon Dr. K. N. Gokhale, L. M. and S., for valuable services rendered to the Bombay Centre.

The cordial thanks of the Committee are again due to the Honorary Medical Staff who devotes so much of their valuable time to the work of the Centre ; both as lecturers and examiners.

THE DEWALEE FESTIVAL.

LAST night was the grand illumination night in connection with the annual Dewalee festival ; and to-day is the New Year's Day of the Hindus and native tradesmen generally, when they open new account books after having invoked the good graces of Lakhsmi, the godess of riches, upon their business transactions and mercantile speculations in the ensuing year. The Dewalee, perhaps the most unobtrusive, and, therefore, the most popular of native festivals, commenced towards the end of last week, and continuing on Sunday, had its full blaze of radiance yesterday, which was the chief day for illuminations, all classes of the native community contributing, at their houses and places of business, to the general effulgence. Dewalee, the feast of lamps —from "dipa", a lamp, and "avali", a row —occurs on the new moon of Kartik, and is said to be celebrated in honour of the goddess Kali or Bhowani, who was formerly propitiated with human sacrifices ; and of Vishnu's victory over the demon Narakasoor. The festival appears, however, to be more appropriately celebrated in later times in honour of Lakshmi, the goddess of riches, and is generally observed for a period of five days, during which the native dwelling-house and shops and places of business are cleaned, whitewashed, repainted and illuminated, A quadrangular floor called "rangoolee" is made in front of the houses and painted over with many-coloured powders. All the treasure in the house is collected and worshipped in the name of Lakshmi, a light is made and dedicated to Yama,the god of the infernal regions, and fire-works, crackers, and spouters are let off. Visitors from mofussil towns joined the large masses of Bombay people in looking at the illuminations. The most interesting feature of the spectacle was the large number of women and children, decked in their costliest garments and jewels, who seemed to take the most delight in all they saw around them. Proceeding from Parsee Bazaar Street, and Bazaar Gate Street to the Municipal Gardens at Boree Bunder, and driving thence to Kalbadevi and Moombadevi, and Bhuleshwur on the one hand ; or to the Crawford Market and the Cloth Bazaars and the Marwaree Bazaar on the other ; or through Abdul Rehman Street on to Poydhwnee, and turning into the direction of the Coppersmiths' Chawl, facing the Moombadevi Tank, one saw the Dewalee illuminations in their full brilliance. The tram cars did a profitable business ; and the police arrangements for the regulation of public traffic were judiciously planned and admirably carried out.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

THE weather here is getting much cooler and pleasanter, writes our Ahmedabad correspondent. It is still fairly hot in the middle of the day, but the nights are agreeably cold. The duck have begun to come in, and during the last week or so fair bags have been obtained on the river where owing to the scarcity of water in many of the tanks, the birds had to go. Pigsticking has also started again. Up till now the meets have not been largely attended—generally some three enthusiasts turn out—but after the present enthusiasm for duck shooting has subsided, a little a larger field may be expected.

The tennis tournament is still dragging its weary length along. The mixed Doubles, for which the Commissioner N. D ,Mr. Atkins,gave the prizes, was won by Mr. and Mrs. Duff,who beat Captain Lowson and Miss Palmer in the finals. In the men's singles Mr. Robinson beat Mr. Duff. The men's Doubles have been begun and will probably be finished some time in the course of the next fortnight.

It is understood that with a view to ascertaining what distress there is in the district one or two village relief works will be opened, about the middle of the current month.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

The second sowing, report, of the gingelly crop of Madras, for 1904-1905 states :—

The total area under gingelly in ryotwari villages up to the end of September 1904 is 404 400 acres or about 23 per cent. less than the area in the corresponding period of the previous year. It is also less than the five and ten years' averages by about 5 and 8 per cent. respectively. The decrease is marked in Godavari, Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput, Salem and Coimbatore, and is chiefly due to want of timely and sufficient rainfall. The condition of the crop is reported to be fair generally but rain is urgently needed in parts.

MADRAS PADDY.

The sowings report, of the paddy crop of Madras for 1904-1905, states :—

The total area sown or planted with paddy in ryotwari villages up to the end of September 1904 is 3,712,300 acres or about the same as the five and ten years' averages and only 6 per cent. less than the area in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The decrease is most marked in Nellore and Chingleput owing to deficient rainfall. In Tanjore however there is a large increase which is attributed to early and timely freshes in the Cauvery. The condition of the crop is generally good ; but rain is urgently needed in parts.

MADRAS COTTON.

The second report on the Madras cotton crop of 1904-1905 states :—The total area sown with cotton in ryotwari villages up to the end of September 1904 is 407,900 acres or 45 per cent. less than the area sown in the corresponding period of the previous year. It is also less than the five and ten years' averages by 30 and 31 per cent. respectively. The decrease as compared with 1903 occurs chiefly in the Deccan districts and Nellore and is attributed to the want of timely and sufficient rainfall. The condition of the crop is reported to be fair, but rain is urgently needed in parts. The aggregate are under cotton in villages other than ryotwari is 50,700 acres, but the reports are still incomplete.

ALLEGE CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Babu Shiveeratan with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery worth about Rs. 3,025 belonging to Mr. Dadabhoy Hoshanji, a jeweller, residing and keeping a shop at Girgaum Road.

The complainant's story was that he had known the accused for the last eight months, and sometimes employed him as a goldsmith. On four or five occasions the accused took away ornaments from him for sale on commission. On the 1st of December one Babu Huridas Karamker came with the accused to his shop and took away a pair of gold bracelets set with diamonds valued at Rs. 2,500 and gold studs and links also set with gems valued at Rs. 525 for sale on commission. Both of them left their signatures with the complainant on the receipts for the ornaments. It was not stipulated that the ornaments were to be pledged. This jewellery was given into the hands of Babu Haridas. When they asked for the jewellery they representated that they had customers for it. On Sunday evening complainant received certain information and went to the Picket Police Station where he identified his property, which was produced from a Marwari with whom it had been pledged.

Inspector Power stated that Babu Haridas had made himself scarce. The accused had in company with Babu Haridas pledged other valuable articles with other persons taking them for sale on approval. In this way they had pledged articles worth about Rs. 5,000 which were recovered. Inspector Power asked for a remand to enable the Police to trace Babu Haridas.

The case therefore, stood adjourned.

THE record cable of the war was published on the 13th ultimo by the "Daily Telegraph." It consisted of over 20,000 words transmitted by Mr. Bennett Burleigh from Tokio by Mail to Vancouver, British Columbia, and cabled thence by the Transatlantic Cable Company. It gives a vivid picture of the great battle of Liao-yang, which Mr. Burleigh regards as the biggest fight since Waterloo. The account covers eleven columns of the "Daily Telegraph."

THE NEW SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

THE question of providing suitable and adequate accommodation in Calcutta for the Foreign and Military Offices of the Government of India had been discussed for some years, as both these important offices were housed in buildings that were not only inadequate, but unsuitable. The close connection between these two Departments of the State rendered it necessary that they should be situated within easy consulting distance of each other. These, and perhaps other, considerations eventually decided the Government of India to erect a combined building for these two offices, and for this purpose the building once occupied by the firm of Moore and Company was acquired, which was contiguous to the old Military Department offices. The whole of these were knocked down and the land cleared. The next question was the design of the new combined offices and the Government of India wisely decided to invite competition. A money prize of Rs. 1,500 was offered for the best design, A large number of competitors entered the field, and many designs were received, but that sent in by Mr. C. F. Stevens, son of the famous Bombay architect and designer, Mr. E. W. Stevens, was selected. But Mr. Stevens' design was subsequently altered considerably from the original by Mr. Banks Gwyther, A. R. I. B. A., of the Bengal Public Works Department, in consultation with H. E. Lord Curzon at Simla. After much consideration the present design was decided upon and work was commenced in 1900.

The new offices are situated in Esplanade Road East and face the south The rise and completion of the edifice have been watched with interest by an expectant public and now that it is nearing completion and the scaffolding is being removed the design of the facade becomes apparent. It is in what may described as the Renaissance style of architecture. Competent critics pronounce the proportions of the south front (the facade) as being exceptionally appropriate for Calcutta. It is very striking and would undoubtedly have been perhaps the finest piece of architecture in Calcutta were it not that two different kinds of stone have been used. The lower part, or first storey, is of the fine grey Mirzapur stone, while the upper storeys are of the common white Porebunder stone of Bombay. The effect is decidedly patchy, and it might have been ordinary white plaster for all the difference apparent to the casual observer. This very mistake was made in the construction of the new Army and Navy Stores building in Calcutta, which spoils the entire effect of an otherwise imposing edifice. Indeed, one fails to understand why Porebunder stone from Bombay was procured at all seeing that Bengal and Upper India produce stone of the finest grain and colouring. Had the entired facade of the new building been of the fine grey stone of Mirzapur, the effect would have been most striking. The purely æsthetic taste of the observer would have been satisfied, and the eye would not have been offended. However, the thing is done, and we must make the best of what we have got. From the foregoing remarks it must not be supposed that the objection to the use of the white Porebunder stone is confined to its colour alone. It absorbs moisture in proportion to its own weight and even in its earlier stages begins to crumble, and, if accidentally knocked, chips off.

The interior of the building—or rather series of buildings, for there are five distinct blocks—is on a scale and of a design eminently suited to the purposes for which it has been erected. Below I have described each block in detail, so as to give an adequate idea of the magnificence on which the whole has been constructed. As one stands facing the building, he sees a great hall in the centre supported on pillars of granite procured from Europe. This is

THE COMMITTEE ROOM.

It is centrally arranged over the entrance on the second floor the main entrance for carriages being under it. This room is particularly spacious, lofty and airy being 34 feet in height. The floor is marble throughout and the walls are plastered most artistically. This room will also be utilised as a tiffin room for the officers of both the Foreign and Military Departments. It is wired throughout for electric lights and fans. This part of the work has been done by Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Co. of this city. It is a splendid room, and well worthy of the purpose or which it has been constructed. On either side of the Committee (Room East and West) are the blocks intended solely for the use of the officers of the Military and Foreign Departments. These I may designate as the South Blocks.

SOUTH BLOCK, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The whole of this block will be allotted to the officers of the Military Department and attached offices, viz., the Commander-in-Chief's, Adjutant-General's, and Quartermaster-General's Departments. It is intended to accommodate 35 officers. The rooms have been neatly and tastefully decorated without excess of ornamentation, a feature that characterises some of the buildings in Calcutta. The floors of the verandah are marble throughout, the marble having been supplied by Messrs. Acerboni and Co. of this city. The grand staircase leading to the first and second floors is carried by steel "stringers" and teakwood "treads" and risers," and is very effective. The whole block is electrically lighted and supplied with electric fans. This work has been carried out by Messrs. F. and C. Osler of Calcutta, in a very creditable manner. The lavatory arrangements are excellent, and on the most modern principles. Messrs. J. B. Norton and Sons of this city being responsible for this part of the work. The accommodation is spacious, airy, and well contrived. The floors are patent-stoned, and covered with the common Calcutta matting to deaden sound. Each room is supplied with electric bells by Messrs. Walter Lecke and Co. of Calcutta.

SOUTH BLOCK, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

This block like the foregoing is spacious and well ventilated, and is electrically wired throughout for lights and fans, Messrs Balmer, Lawrie and Co., having been entrusted with this part of the work. This block unlike its Military counterpart, is divided by a corridor only from the block allotted to the clerical staff. It seems a pity that a central block was not constructed as on the Military side, and connected by platforms. It is economy misapplied as the result is a deficiency of light. The passages are marble, and the floors throughout are similar to those on the military side. Here there will be an electric lift on completion of the building. Between this and the North Block are situated the rooms in which will be located the maps and library. Here also is the clerks' refectory, as well as the caretaker's quarters. The office of the Inspector- general, Imperial Service Troops, will be located in the Foreign Office block.

CENTRAL BLOCK, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This block is three storeys high. The rooms have been divided up by partitions, making six compartments to each floor. It is particularly well ventilated, and light and air are admitted on all sides. Of course it is electrically wired throughout, and supplied with electric lights and fans, for which Messrs. Walter Lecke and Co. are responsible. The work has been very satisfactorily carried out. The lavatories are arranged on the roof of this block and are on modern principles, Messrs. J B Norton and Sons having been entrusted with the work. On the roof also are the tiffin rooms for the clerical establishment.

NORTH BLOCK, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

This block will be given over to Records and Press. The floors here are arranged in a unique manner. The idea has been to facilitate access to the records without the use of ladders, and in this respect the room differs from all other Record Rooms in Calcutta office. The novelty lies in the floors being only nine feet high, that is one floor has been divided into two. The entire block is electrically wired, and each record rack has a plug light, to enable the searcher after documents to carry about this light to whatever part he wishes the light being at the end of a cable, Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Co. are responsible for the electrical part of the work. The sanitary arrangements and quarters for the manial establishment are situated on the roof. This has been done on the score of economy. On the roof are two iron reservoirs of 5,000 gallons capacity each, one for filtered and the other for unfiltered water. The water is forced up by means of four electric pumps.

NORTH BLOCK, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

This block is similar to the corresponding block on the Military side for Press and Records. Here also will be accommodation for the Government Toshakhana and the Persian office.

It only remains for us to add that the buildings will be completed in March, 1905 ; but will be occupied by the several offices during the present winter season. The rooms are not all quite ready, the fittings are wanting. These are to be on an elaborate scale, all nickel-plated—even to the purdah rods—and up-to-date Messrs. George Henderson and Co. of this city were entrusted with the contract for the supply of Mirzapur and Porebunder stone. The stone-masons were imported from Bombay and Mirzapur, and had it not been for the plague, which rendered it difficult to import these men, the building would have been completed very much sooner. There have been no less than five Executive Engineers and three Chief Engineers who from time to time have been connected with the construction of this building. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. G. Truster of the Bengal Public Works Department, has been connected with the building from the beginning and the whole of the work has practically been carried out under his supervision. It is on him, therefore that the burden has fallen of seeing this great work through from his very inception. When completed the building will have cost the Government of India 25 lakhs of rupees.—"Pioneer."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

PROTECTION IN FRANCE.

THE STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

IT seems a fact beyond question,says a New York cotton correspondent, that the crop is from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bales larger than last year's, and perhaps even more than that. The latest monthly Bureau report inclines many to think that it is from 11 1-2 to 12 million bales, or even more. Should the yield of lint cotton per acre turn out to be anything like what it was in the late nineties it may easily prove to be a crop of a size which prudent people now hesitate to name. But unless present appearances are very deceptive indeed there will be ample supplies of cotton, and a restoration of prices to a normal level, or something like it, can only be a question of time. Just now there is a certain nervousness with regard to the weather, and bull speculators are taking advantage of it, as well as of a tendency (which was noticeable last summer) to oversell the market ; that is, to overdo the bear side. Special reports to Dun's Mercantile Agency show that the first week of October was remarkably satisfactory for the development of the crop, and there is a general deposition to increase earlier estimates of the yield. Weather conditions were almost perfect for early maturity, and the bolls are opening so rapidly that great difficulty is experienced in securing the necessary labour for picking and moving the crop. Danger of injury from frost is largely eliminated by this early ripening, and the chief cause of alarm now is the possibility of heavy rain and wind.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., in a letter dated New York, October 11, that previous to the issue of the Bureau estimate the market was undoubtedly heavily oversold, and the consequent advance in the face of conditions which apparently justified a decline was the natural result of the demand for covering. But, the letter continues, "the prestige of the bull party has been dimmed by the continuance of the favourable conditions and the early state of the crop, which, it is believed, now ensure a yield amply sufficient for all requirements. Planters have been affected by the advices of the various associations, and, failing to receive high bids, have withdrawn their cotton—decreasing the waggon movement. This must swell the receipts later, and press upon the market when there is a lessened demand. Pending the coming of the frost the market is comparatively dormant—confronted by the excellent promise of a large yield under any conditions and the continuance of the foreign demand. Spinners in Manchester are reported as sold ahead to May, and their needs prevent much decline at the moment. When they are supplied the outlook will be less brilliant for the maintenance of the present level. Speculation holds aloof, the trading being confined to operations for a turn, and not those of a greater length of time. The weekly weather report to-day was very satisfactory."

There has been a real commercial battle in Paris over silk. For some time past, the protectionists have been agitating for an increase in the import duty on silk and silk stuffs, and a proposal to deal with the latter, which include English crape and tulle, is already before the Chamber of Deputies. But while Paris tradesmen were waiting somewhat anxiously the decision of Parliament as to whether they are in the future to pay an increase import duty on crapes and tulles imported from England, the Inspector-General of Customs dealt them a terrible blow. He issued and order directing his subordinates to levy on and after October 15, a duty of 9 francs a kilogramme on certain silks —"ponges, corahs, tussors,and tussahs, &c"—of extra-European origin, stuffs hitherto considered as "matieres premieres," and therefore exempt from duty. No one ever dreamed of any such impending change, especially as the matter was not even before Parliament. It appears that the Inspector-General of Customs has fished up an old circular issued in 1896, which stated that the stuffs abovementioned should be exempt from duty "until such time as the divers interests engaged should be in accord upon the question." The Inspector-General, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and his colleague, the Minister of Finances, thinking that the divers interests were in accord, thought proper to sanction the order referred to. Lyons was satisfied. M. Meline was delighted. "Good news for Lyons," wrtoe he, "and a good mark for our ouane" Just so. But what of Paris ? Well it is no exaggeration to say that the "trade" was fairly staggered. Had a bomb fallen in every workshop, it could not have created greater alarm among the workpeople than did the order of the Inspector-General among their employers. It was looked upon as a veritable "coup d'Etat protectioniste." Never as there been such a gathering of the industrial clans as during the past week. All the Syndicates "nouveaute, couture, mode, broderie, confection, lingerie, cravate, tissus elastiques"—immediately assembled and prepared.

"We were far from expecting," ran the unanimous protest, "that by an administrative circular, the customs "regime" under which we have lived since 1892, would be so gravely modified to our detriment. The administrative circular against which we protest will increase the cost of our "matieres premieres" by more than 20 per cent.; it will compel us either to work at a loss or to stop our production, and consequently to dismiss our employes and workpeople who depend on us as we depend on them." The French Chamber of Commerce in Paris gave expression to the united opinion of the Paris tradesmen in an equally strong and well-reasoned protest. The French Chamber of Commerce in London not only protested against the circular but took the opportunity of condemning the proposal, which, if passed, will add nearly 00 per cent. to the import duty on English crapes and tulles. The "Temps" took up the cry and denounced the whole thing. "The matter cannot be settled," declared the great free trade organ, "without the consent of Parliament. The times for "coups d'Etat, have passed." In face of such protests what could the Minister of Commerce and Industry do ? He could not be expected to immediately capitulate. He consented to receive a deputation, and, after hearing what the "trade" thought of the new departure, he decided that the new circular should until January 1, 1905, go and join the one upon which it had been based. Notwithstanding this the "trade" is not satisfied. It demands the entire withdrawal of the circular. The agitation will continue. It is generally acknowledged that the protectionists have over-reached themselves. This attempt to force the pace and to circumvent Parliament will have one effect. Instead of the proposal for the increase in the duty on imported silk goods now before the Chamber being allowed to slip through, as it probably would have done, it will be strongly opposed, and most likely either rejected altogether or returned "for further consideration," in which case British crape and tulle manufacturers may breathe freely a little longer. It is an ill wind which blows nobody any good.

The French Textile Commission in the course of its inquiry in the manufacturing districts has had many complaints placed before it by the representatives of masters and men as to the injury that has been done by the duties upon raw and partially manufactured materials. Cambrai was at one time a great centre of the cambric trade. Indeed the fabric takes its name from the district, and French cambrics at one time held a high place in the world's markets. That was before 1880, when a high import duty was placed upon linen yarns imported from Ireland, where the finest flax yarns are produced. The high tariff greatly increased the price of the finished article, with the result that the French cambric trade rapidly declined. The witnesses who appeared before the Commission admitted that it had all been captured by British manufacturers especially those in the North of Ireland. The York-street Spinning Company of Belfast is mentioned as one of the most powerful competitors in the Cambrai trade. In 1880 the French manufacturers exported

30,000 kilos of fine cambrics. Last year the exports amounted to 1,000 kilos, a falling off which in the opinion of several witnesses who gave evidence before the Parliamentary Commission, is due entirely to Protection.

On the consumption of sugar in the German Empire since the establishment of the Brussels Convention, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" writes: "The official figures for September require some explanation, otherwise the comparison with the figures giving the consumption of sugar in Germany in September, 1903, will be most misleading. According to the official returns, the consumption last month shows a decrease of 516,260 double centners, or 35 per cent, as compared with September, 1903. That the consumption, however, was really less is quite out of the question. As a matter of fact, the Government's figures refer only to the quantity of sugar on which duty has been paid. Nor must it be forgotten that on the 1st September, 1903, the Brussels Convention came into force, and that on this date the German Sugar Cartell ceased to exist. As every members of both the wholesale and retail trades was confidently counting upon a substantial reduction in the price of sugar, stocks had been completely cleared during the last ten days of August. Accordingly, on the 1st September the factories were stormed with orders in a manner absolutely without precedent in the history of the German sugar trade. This is obviously the explanation of last month's decrease. With the cheapening of sugar through the terms of the Convention, its consumption in Germany has steadily increased. This autumn, in consequence of the splendid fruit harvest, larger quantities than ever will be required.

The generally more cheerful tone which prevails in the Stock Exchange does not include the gilt-edged market. The dulness which continues to characterise Consols is no doubt a great disappointment to the large number of investors who had based their calculations on a steady improvement in the price of the premier security. That such has not been the case, however, is not surprising when it is remembered what a number of new issues are constantly being made by the Government in the form of Exchequer Bonds and Treasury Bills, which quite neutralise the advantages obtainable from the Sinking Fund. The marked recovery which has overtaken the Home Rails market is one of the most encouraging features of the Stock Exchange, and is especially satisfactory to those who have, like ourselves, believed in the recuperative powers of this Home investment section. Nor is the improvement confined to one or two stocks, but embraces nearly every security, though the lines serving the cotton districts continue to show the most marked advance. In addition to Lancashire and Yorkshire, Great Central Preferences have been in the accident, on support from Lancashire, the Four per cents. of 1891 rising 3 1-2 yesterday. North-Western and North-Eastern should also follow, while the Great Northern Preds. are deserving attention. In the Southern lines, the Brighton traffic returns continue to be favourable, producing considerable market support. Metropolitans have also been very active. American Rails continue to maintain their buoyancy on active professional support and the improving conditions of trade of which Steel stocks are the barometer. It is the latter feature which is the most hopeful of all being based on something more substantial than mere market manipulations. The large orders that have been placed with the Steel Trust, the generally extending business in all metals, including copper which is in active demand and steadily advancing in value, point to a business expansion that may overflow to this country and give trade here a much-needed fillip. The chief feature in American Rails has been the rise in Louis-ville and Southern Pacific, and this may extend to other Southern lines which are growing in favour.

The most encouraging feature in the South African market is its inclination to go warily. Steady advance is noticeable, but there is no sign of any group attempting to rush things; nor has there been any realisation from the Continent on Russian reverses, as is so often the case when anything goes wrong. In fact, both Paris and Berlin have been buyers, and at home an extended interest is being manifested for South Africans. Uniformly improving conditions at the mines fully justify this, and with satisfactory results of increased labour, the gold output should justify the expectations of those who have looked to this as the sole source of recuperations for the Transvaal. West Africans have again come to the front, due largely to the encouraging address of the Governor of the Gold Coast to the Legislative Council. Increasing attention is being given to the Industrial Market, which is expanding in nearly every direction, notwithstanding the sharp set-back experienced by the Aerated Bread Company, of which, perhaps, a good deal too much has been made. The financial methods adopted by the directors have been at last recognised as a mistake, and they have had the courage to abandon them at one stroke. It leaves the shares temporarily weaker, but the Company's finances will benefit and the shares gradually recover. Hudson's Bay continue their upward course, and some dealings have taken place in dock shares, but of a very contradictory character. Distributing companies continue in favour Lipton, Lyons, and Nelsons all being supported. Cotton shares continue to advance on the favourable outlook in Lancashire.

Messrs. Henry Clews and Co., of New York, in their circular of October 8, say that—"History is once more repeating itself in the stock market, and at last the confidence so persistently displayed by insiders for months is extending to the outside public, simply because current developments prove that this confidence had been based upon actual conditions of which the leaders naturally possessed previous knowledge." Railroad earnings continue to be satisfactory, and "all doubt about the crops is now at an end." A main source of the present buoyancy is said to be the increasing supplies of gold. Then, too, "as is always the case, Wall-street has discounted the improvement in advance," and though from a conservative point of view the rise has been sufficient there is no indication that it has reached its limit.

MISSING NAVAL SIGNAL BOOK.

A report comes from the Mediterranean about the signal-book which was missed from the appointed place in the 'Prince George's at the beginning of February, and which was afterwards stated to have been found; and that an officer now serving in the Mediterranean Fleet says that he has reason to know that the book is now in the hands of the German Admiralty. This tale is sufficiently unpleasant, but on the top of it comes another from China to the effect that a similar signal book has within the past two months disappeared from the battleship Centurion." The later story goes that the signal crew, being under suspicion with regard to the alleged loss of the book, were greatly relieved, individually, when one of their number voluntarily stated that he threw the book overboard. Such a statement was naturally followed by the immediate arrest of the self-accuser; and at the time the letter containing this information was written, he was awaiting trial by court-martial. The man has refused to assign any reason for his action—which is not generally believed in—and no steps are being neglected to find the missing signal-book. Diving operations are being prosecuted with the utmost energy, in order to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the man's statement, it being pretty certain that if it was thrown overboard it will be found in close proximity to the place where the "Centurion" was then anchored, since these books are bound in leaden covers, for the express purpose of ensuring their immediate descent to the bottom when thrown overboard as they would be in the event of defeat by an enemy, in order to prevent such invaluable information from falling into the enemy's hands.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE AMEER AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

MISSION TO THE VICEROY.

THE India Office issued the following statement on Oct. 19:—

"Since the accession of the present Ameer of Afghanistan in 1901, there has hitherto been no opportunity for a meeting for the discussion of general topics between his Highness and a Representative of the Government of India.

"The Ameer has now proposed to send his eldest son, the Sardar Inayat-ulla, to meet Lord Curzon on his return to India, and will receive at Cabul an Official of the Government of India authorised to discuss with his Highness questions concerning his relations with the British Government. The officer deputed for the purpose will proceed to Cabul at the end of November."

Commenting on the above announcement, the "Times" says:—

The business which will engage the Viceroy has been ripening for some time. It has long been known by those who follow Indian affairs that a fresh discussion of the relations which subsist between ourselves and our neighbour the Ameer of Afghanistan has become desirable. No opportunity for such a discussion has presented itself since his Highness the Ameer Habibullah succeeded our tried and faithful ally, his father Abdul Rahman, three years ago. The first period of a new reign in a land with such a history is necessarily taken up with domestic questions. The new ruler has to show the warlike tribesmen who are his subjects that he knows how to defend his birthright against all comers, whether they work by force or by intrigue. It was freely asserted when Abdul Rahman died that Habibullah had not the force of character and the ability needed to maintain him upon the throne to which his father had called him. Events have proved that these rumours were unfounded. The Ameer has shown that he knows how to preserve the inheritance and the traditions bequeathed to him. The work of Abdul Rahman has stood the first rude test to which it has been exposed. The kingdom which his keen intelligence and masterful hands built up has passed quietly to his son, as he willed it to pass. The problems to be examined seemed likely to range over a wide field, for there is hardly a question affecting Central Asia which does not, in one sense or another, concern India and Afghanistan. The practical discussion will, however, doubtless be confined to a relatively small number of subjects. There are first of all, the matter of His Highness's subsidy, and that of his right to purchase and import through our dominions munitions of war. Both are at present in a somewhat unsatisfactory position. The Ameer Habibullah has not, we believe drawn any portion of the annual allowance of 18 lacs of rupees which was secured to his father by the Durand agreement, and, as the same thing had occurred during the last years of Abdul Rahman's reign, the money has been accumulating to the credit of the present ruler of Afghanistan in our hands. It is obvious that this process, if indefinitely continued, might be attended in contingencies which are conceivable, with serious inconvenience. The Ameer is welcome to draw his subsidy regularly when he chooses; but he cannot reasonably expect us to go on heaping up a great treasure for him which shall be at his call. His right to go into importing arms, on the other hand, has been exercised by him to a degree which certainly was not contemplated when the Durand agreement was signed. We are quite as anxious now as we were then to see Afghanistan independent and strong, but we are not sure that the unlimited accumulation of modern weapons at Cabul would in all conditions tend to that result. Border questions form another group which is certain to occupy a considerable place in the discussion. The rectification of the Afghan-Persian frontier on the Helmund, on which a British mission has been engaged for several months, is naturally matter of great interest to the Ameer, and there are other parts of his borders on which disputes have arisen. The general question of his influence, political and religious, over most of the tribes on the North-West Frontier and of the way in which it should be exercised are other topics which are certain to come up for amicable debate. Further subjects might easily be suggested, but the mention of these will suffice to show that the discussion which his Highness has invited at Cabul will be both interesting and important.

The "Standard" says:—

We are glad to announce that measures are about to be taken which should have the effect of rendering more intimate the friendly relations now happily subsisting between the Government of India and the Ameer of Afghanistan. Since the accession of the present Sovereign there has been no opportunity for a meeting at which his Highness could confer in person with the Viceroy or his representative. Communications have, of course, been regularly maintained through recognised channels. But there is an obvious advantage in securing a formal exchange of confidences on matters of common interest. It is in itself a welcome indication of the value attached by the Ameer to the maintenance of the policy bequeathed to him by his very capable father, Abdul Rahman, that he has proposed to send his eldest son, the Sardar Inayat-ulla to meet Lord Curzon on his return to India. This, we understand, he has done absolutely at his own initiative, not in response to any invitation or suggestion proceeding from the British authorities. The illness of Lady Curzon has prevented the Viceroy from returning at the time which he had fixed to the sphere of his splendid responsibilities. Although we are justified in cherishing the hope that the improvement which has taken place will end in complete recovery, convalescence must at the best be slow, and Lord Curzon has been obliged to postpone his departure to the end of next month. The innumerable well-wishers whose sympathy has been with him during the period of trial will rejoice if he can leave with the assurance that all is well. It may be doubted, however, whether, he will be in a position to receive the Afghan Prince before New Year's Day. There are many diplomatic associations which would render the date auspicious. But, meanwhile, as we construe the official "communique," negotiations—if that be not too formal a term to apply to the development of principles long since accepted on both sides—will be conducted at Cabul. An official 'authorised to discuss with his Highness questions concerning his relations with the British Government will proceed to Cabul" at the close of next month. A good foundation ought therefore to have been laid before Lord Curzon resumes his place in the Foreign Department, and the princely envoy is given his State audience. Nearly 20 years have passed since Lord Dufferin held his memorable interview with Abdul Rahman at Rawul Pindi. There, in public durbar, the Ameer affirmed with deliberate emphasis the doctrine of co-operation between Great Britain and Afghanistan. I am ready, he stated, with my army and people, to render any services that may be required of me. As the British Government has declared that it will assist me in repelling any foreign enemy, so it is right and proper that Afghanistan should unite in the firmest manner, and stand side by side with the British Government. It is technically arguable whether the visit too was quite accurate in the interpretation of the pledges given to him. But if he was under the impression that this country would feel itself bound, in defence of its own honour and interest, to use its resources in safeguarding his territory from unprovoked aggression, he was substantially right. The crisis at Penjdeh was destined very soon to put our disposition to the proof; and the subsequent demarcation of the threatened frontier by the joint commission was the fulfilment, in the particular instance, of the obligation.

It would be idle to pretend that the mood of enthusiastic confidence in which the late ruler addressed the brilliant assemblage at Rawul Pindi in 1885 remained unclouded to the end. His remarkable gift of statecraft was sorely tried by conflict with the elements of domestic trouble and as the turbulence of the tribesmen on the comparatively inaccessible borderland gravely prejudiced the peace of our frontier provinces, there was, on both sides only too frequent occasion for dissatisfaction and perhaps for suspicion. The Ameer could neither assert his authority effectually nor renounce it without reserve. But his excellent judgment saved him from any serious departure from the spirit of the compact. As the orthodox head of a Mussulman State he could not always avoid expressions of opinion which logically construed, implied the condonation of fanatical movements against the repose of British India. Nor could he help showing displeasure at what he was pleased to think the excessive caution which we displayed in regard to guaranteeing his dynasty from any form of assault, and at the modest dimensions of the subsidies which we offered. When, in 1901, he passed away from the chaos which he had reduced to precarious order, there were, among those familiar with the conditions, no slight misgivings as to the capacity of the appointed heir to maintain his position. Among the arts by which Abdul Rahman had crushed out the various forms of internal antagonism, unsparing use of force and craft was conspicuous. His successor was reputed to be of a far milder mould, and decidedly less disposed to what Oriental ethics would regard as severity. It was almost a maxim with the experts that Afghans could only be kept under control by unhesitating reliance on the executioner and the assassin. In the young Ameer clemency was supposed to be aggravated by a certain leaning towards the less tolerant side of Islam. He was more or less under "priestly influence," and some of the holy men who found favour in his eyes were avowed enemies of the Christian Powers which had usurped dominion over Indian Mahomedans.

Apart from the small items of disquieting gossip which found their way to the Punjab bazaars, as to the influences at work round the Cabul musnad, the course of affairs beyond the huge mountain barriers and the desert zone on the West would have accounted for the growth of apprehensions. The steady march of Russian conquest has—whatever the preachers of the "masterly inactivity" school may have to say—a very serious effect upon the imagination, of the native races. Our own speculations calculations, preparations, based upon the reality of that progressive absorption of the territory of the weaker States, have perhaps, done something to confirm the impression of impending change. Persia is the immediate neighbour of Afghanistan; and in the past the history of the two countries has been very much intermixed. Herat, for instance, was once—and may be again—considered a debatable possession. There is no question that in recent years Muscovite diplomacy—if that be the correct word for operations which hardly ever stand on any formal record—has succeeded in pushing the influence, and even the authority of the Tzar over a very large portion of Northern Persia. The effect of this upon the mind of an Afghan ruler and his councillors may easily be imagined. They saw that the play of inevitable, irresistible force which have extinguished Khiva and Bokhara, and brought strong Russian garrisons to the very confines of the Ameer's realm, was in active operation at and beyond Teheran. It rested with the statesmen responsible for the vitality of our rule south of the Himalayas to correct by appropriate measures a situation which had become compromising. Before the tremendous entanglement in Manchuria had compelled the administrators on the Neva and the Generals at Samarcand or Merv to lay aside for the time their schemes of encroachment in the direction of the Persian Gulf, well-devised steps had been taken to arrest the growth, of the Russian monopoly in Persia. We have, as we trust, brought our system of frontier defence for Western India to the pitch of practical perfection nor will it be the fault of Lord Kitchener if before long the Indian Army is not all that we need in numbers, discipline, and equipment. Meanwhile, we have been able to reach the markets in the interior of Persia by a fine trade road through Beloochistan, and Lord Curzon's visit to the Persian Gulf has emphasised our determination to maintain our commercial supremacy and political ascendancy in that region. It is now naturally the turn of Russia to protest against an enterprise which has disturbed her plans, but which she has no immediate means of defeating. The Commercial Mission which left Bombay for Bundar Abbas a week ago has attracted an amount of unkind criticism from Russian journals which is, from our point of view, a reassuring symptom. It will be seen that no time could be more favourable for defining and consolidating our relations with the Court of Cabul, and removing any misapprehension that may have developed as to the firmness of our purpose or the adequacy of our resources.

The "Morning Post" says:—This action on the part of the Ameer is a welcome indication that Habibullah Khan is anxious not merely to maintain, but to strengthen, those formal and intimate relations between his own Government and the Government of India which it was the deliberate policy of his father, Abdul Rahman, to establish. The offer to send his eldest son to greet the Viceroy on his return to India is a significant indication of his Highness's attitude; but had it stood alone it might have been regarded as little more than an act of courtesy, indicative, indeed, of friendly sentiments and a willingness to draw still closer the friendly relations existing between the two Governments. The fact that the representative of the British Government is to proceed to Cabul before Lord Curzon's return to India would seem to indicate that the matters to be discussed are not only of great but of pressing moment; but the officer selected for the important duty of representing the Indian Government will doubtless be fully informed of the views of the Viceroy and of the Imperial Government. What are the specific matters which will form the subject of discussion at Cabul is in no way indicated in the official announcement; but we can scarcely be wrong in assuming that they will cover the whole field of the relations between the two Governments, including the commercial relations of Afghanistan with India and the relations of the Ameer with other Governments whose territories adjoin his own. There is no need to underrate the importance of the trade questions which have arisen by reason of the present Ameer's vigorous maintenance of the commercial barriers which Abdul Rahman deemed it necessary to raise along the frontiers of his Kingdom. Abdul Rahman's policy of commercial exclusiveness was not dictated by economic so much as by political considerations, and Habibullah Khan may still adhere as tenaciously as did his father to his refusal to lower the duties which so grievously hamper the trade of Afghanistan with her neighbours, and may oppose as firm a negative as did Abdul Rahman to proposals for the introduction of railways into the country. These are questions which will doubtless receive their due meed of attention: but the Ameer would scarcely invite the Indian Government to send a representative to Cabul to discuss them, and, in seeking for the influences that have been at work in the mind of the Ameer, there is no need to go beyond the present political situation in Asia.

Nor is it necessary to inquire with too much particularity what specific features in the present situation have carried the greatest weight with the Afghan ruler. The Ameer is still a young man, but he was carefully trained for his present position by one of the greatest masters of statecraft Asia produced during the last century. Recent events in Tibet have doubtless, been followed in Cabul with the fullest understanding and the same observation may be made with reference to the gigantic struggle which has now been proceeding for several months in the north-eastern corner of the Continent. We have no reason to suppose that the present Ameer has ever entertained the suggestion to reverse the policy of Abdul Rahman, or to seek an alliance elsewhere than in India. But if momentary irritation at the unavoidable misunderstandings which must occasionally arise between neighbouring States have moved Habibullah Khan to form plans inconsistent with the engagements made by his predecessor recent events must have convinced him that the permanent interests of his Throne and people will best be served by strengthening the relations of friendship which bind him to the British Alliance. Our policy in relation to Afghanistan took definite shape from the moment when Abdul Rahman was firmly seated on the throne in Cabul. We have fought against the Afghans, and we have been in occupation of their territory, but it is not the object of our policy to annex their country nor to derogate from the independence which is so passionately cherished alike by ruler and ruled. So far as its external relations are concerned Afghanistan is exclusively and admittedly under British protection, and we are bound to defend her frontiers against a foreign invader. But not only is this undertaking consistent with the wish to respect the internal independence of the Afghan State—it is our interest to respect it ourselves and to see that it is respected by others. Sir Lepel Griffin, writing immediately after the death of Abdul Rahman, correctly stated the guiding principle of our policy in our relations with Afghanistan. "The active and cordial alliance of Afghanistan, he wrote, can only be assured by the insistence of England on Afghan independence, without reservations, for this is a point on which Prince and people are in complete accord. The Afghan is not the least suspicious of Orientals, and there have not been wanting persons ready to insinuate suspicions that the Indian Government harboured designs either on the independence or on the territorial integrity of Afghanistan. Such suspicions are most easily dissipated by a frank exchange of opinions such as will be afforded by the Mission, which is to visit Cabul at the end of next month. It is not from India that an attack on Afghanistan is threatened. The Russian Government may be equally guiltless of any intention to embroil itself with the Ameer; but if the Ameer entertains doubts as to the attitude of St. Petersburg, he has at least some warrant in the open suggestions of the censored Russian Press that a military demonstration on the Afghan frontier may be not only feasible, but, in certain eventualities, "a desirable political expedient."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	3	4	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi.....	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	3	3	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... ..	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total.....	10	11	96
Total plague deaths to date...	277,425	220,325	
Same date last year	11	12	74

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PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

A COUNTER MEMORIAL.

THE Committee appointed by the Parsee community to report on the question of proselytism among them are preparing their report, to be submitted, through the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, to another meeting of the community to be called by the Trustees. Meantime, a counter memorial is being numerously signed in order to be forwarded to the Trustees, requesting them to abstain from taking further action in the matter and not to call another meeting of Parsees for the purpose of considering the Committee's report. The memorial, now in course of signature, is as follows:

To Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart. Mr. Hormusji Edulji Aibless, Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Mr Merwanji Mancherji Cama and Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet Funds and Estates.

The proposal to place before a meeting of the Parsee Anjuman certain resolutions which are said to have been adopted by the Committee appointed to consider the several questions embodied in the requisition to the Trustees, of 13th July, 1903, makes it necessary for us to address you with regard to your past and future action in the matter.

You are aware that, besides being subject to the general law of British India, the Parsees have Special Acts of the Indian Legislature to regulate their law of marriage and succession. There is no other constituted authority to which the Parsees are subject with regard to religious, social, domestic and personal matters.

There have been from time to time what have been called meetings of the Parsee Anjuman, but they can claim no higher authority than general gatherings like, for example, public meetings of the citizens of Bombay convened by the Sheriff or people who have established by practice a claim to call them. The functions of such meetings are largely in their very nature of a formal ceremonial and limited character.

Among the Parsees a practice has sprung up by which such meetings amongthem are convened by the Trustees of what are called the Parsee Punchayet Funds. It scarcely needs to be said that there is no such body among the Parsees as the Panchayet. The Trustees themselves are creations of divers trust deeds executed by individual Parsees. The Parsee Anjuman has a body no voice in the election of these Trustees, vacancies among whom as is well-known are filled up by the surviving Trustees. It is not known whether such appointments are in legal accordance with the provisions of the various trust-deeds, which have never been generally made known or published. Such as they are, these Trustees have taken upon themselves to call public meetings of the Parsees. It should be added that the present and the last Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., were elected at such public meetings to occupy the position of what may be most nearly described as Life Chairman.

Holding the place of Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Estates as abovementioned, a requisition signed by a certain portion of the Parsees was sent to you wherein you were requested to appoint a Committee comprised of a few Parsees of education, wealth and position to enquire (1) whether it was desirable, looking at the present religious and social condition of the Parsees, to receive non-Zoroastrians into the Zoroastrian religion, and (2) desirable, under what conditions and ceremonies they should be so received. The contention that the Parsee religion did not enjoin or permit conversion was tacitly and indirectly abandoned by the requisitionists and they asked only for an enquiry on the basis that according to the tenets of the Zoroastrian religion, conversion was enjoined and permitted.

On receipt of the said requisition the Trustees, instead of proceeding to appoint a Committee in accordance with the terms of the requisition, preferred to convene a meeting of the Anjuman by a notice dated 29th July, 1903.

We think that the course pursued by the Trustees was a course open to serious objection. Though the immediate business to be placed before the meeting was only the appointment of a Committee, the course adopted was capable of the construction that a general meeting of Parsees without rules or constitution or legal validity, was a suitable machinery for discovering and determining grave religious and social questions affecting Parsees. More serious still was the further assumption involved in the action of the Trustees, that any number of Parsees could require or restrain a single individual of the community from practising a tenet of his religion on the score of social or other considerations.

The meeting of Parsees, so called as aforesaid, was held on the 2nd August, 1903, and passed the following resolution:—(Gives the original resolution in Gujerati.) The Committee thus appointed was comprised of 195 members.

The proceedings of this Committee have been so fully reported in the Parsee papers that there is no need to refer to them in detail here. A very small number of members, scarcely a fifth of them appear to have taken part in its deliberations. Over a hundred and fifty of them have held themselves completely aloof, and at no time have members exceeding 40 taken part in the voting.

We learn that a report containing the resolutions passed by the Committee will be soon submitted to you to be placed before a public meeting of the Parsees which you will be required to convene.

We have pointed out above that the resolution of the public meeting convened by you on the 2nd August 1903 confined itself to the appointment of a Committee, and we venture to think that it is not incumbent on you to convene any meeting to receive the report of the Committee.

We desire to point out that it will not be in the best interests of the Parsee community to convene any public meeting for the consideration and determination of the questions involved in the report of the Committee. A public gathering of a community indefinite in its dimensions like that of the Parsees, possessing no constitution or law, will be readily admitted to be too incohesive, unorganized and miscellaneous a body to consider and pronounce upon religious and social questions. It cannot be held to possess either fitness or power or authority for such a task, when, as in the present case, the action proposed by the Committee goes the length of requiring Parsees to abandon what they might hold and believe as tenets of their religion confessedly for social and extra religious reasons, such action cannot for a moment be admitted as within the cognizance or competence even of an Anjuman meeting properly and validly constituted.

For the reasons and under the circumstances above stated, we think that it would be wise and in the best interests of the peace, harmony and welfare of our community that no further action in the shape of calling a public meeting of the Parsees should be taken by you. It is hardly necessary to say that those members of our community who have definite views on the various questions that have been discussed by the Committee are perfectly welcome, not only to hold them, but to endeavour to propagate them in every right and legitimate manner; but we would venture to point out that the propagation of such views should be left to the operation of moral forces alone. Every one is free to try and educate the public opinion of the community, and it is to that that we should all look for all such changes and reforms as may be considered desirable in the interests of the community. We sincerely trust that the adoption of such a course would in every way promote the well-being harmony and progress of the community which, we have no doubt, all Parsees, however they may differ in their views, have fully at heart.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, November 8.

1 The following drills will take place this week No 1 Company—Wednesday at 6-30 p m Town Hall Compound Squad Drill and Instructions for Proficiency Certificate—Thursday at 6-30 a m Colaba, North Fort for 6th B V Gun Drill—No 2 Coy Nesbit Lane Head-Qrs—Thursday at 6-30 p m Squad Drill.

2 The E E Coy will parade at 6 30 p m at the Apollo Bunder to-morrow (Wednesday) and proceed to Oyster Rock for Technical Instructions.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY H. COL. FERRORS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 8.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a. m. and 5-30 p. m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person.

2 It is intended to hold a Proficiency Class Members desirous of attending are requested to give their names to the Sergt-Major at Head-Quarters as early as possible.

3 There will be instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p. m. on Wednesday the 9th instant, Infantry Drill Part I Paras 110 to 118 will be practised.

4 There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of Telegraph Quarters at 5. p. m. on Wednesday next the 9th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress—Plain Clothes side and to be worn.

5 There will be Drill for Recruits on Thursday next, the 10th instant, at Head-Quarters at 6 p. m.

6 There will be a Meeting of the Sergeants at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday next, the 8th Instant at 6 p. m.

7 No. 5417 Vol. I. Shemtob is transferred from attached Section to "C" Company for this date.

8 Leave of absence has been granted to Cyclist F. Loythorpe. "E" Coy. (Cyclists) from 7th November 1904 to 6th February 1905.

9 Lieut-Colonel F. Ferrers Nicholson, having returned from leave of absence resumes Command of the Regiment from this date.

By Order,
G. D. FRICE, Capt. and
Adjutant, B. V. A.

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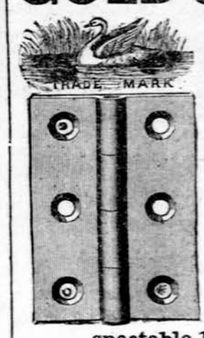

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It has been found that moistening seeds before owing them has a good effect on germination and growth,, but moistened seeds are often preyed upon by parasites and instead of moistening with water it has proved better to steep the seeds for a time in a solution of sulphate of copper (1 per cent.) and then precipitate the copper which is injurious to germination. This sulphatage keeps away parasites.

MM. Brasl and Giustiniani have made experiments of late to ascertain whether a very dilute solution of sulphate of copper alone would serve the purpose without injury to germination and their results have been communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Paris. They left the seeds for 20 hours in a weak solution of sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol (1 to 5 parts of sulphate to 1,000 of water), and while still wet dusted them with slaked lime, or even chalky soil, then dried them in the air. They kept well, and yielded a good crop. The best plan is to incorporate with the solution of sulphate 2 or 3 per cent. of fecula and on cooling to mix the whole with 4 or 5 times its weight of seed. The seeds are left to steep for 20 hours, then powdered with lime and dried in the air. The grains are thus coated with fecula charged with hydrate of copper, and plaster.

In the "Journal de Psychologie," M. Mayer treats of the influence of the mind on bodily secretions. We know that a tempting morsel of food makes the "mouth water," and that stories or memories can bring tears to the eyes. Observations on dogs have shows that the nature of the saliva secreted at the sight of food depends on the nature of the food. The stomachal secretions of the dog are also excited by the sight of food. Some dogs, however, of a "cold, positive temperament," not illusioned by chimeras or what is out of reach, patiently wait until the food comes to their gullet before their mouths water, or their gastric juices are provoked. It is assumed that what holds for dogs probably holds for men.

The observations appear to show the importance of eating food that pleases and avoiding what displeases or disgusts. They also run counter to the physiological theory of the emotions, according to which the psychological phenomena are caused by organic changes. This may be the case with some "emotions for example, the feeling of hunger but for emotions properly so-called it is rather the other way about.

M. Duval, a pharmacien of French Colonial troops, has succeeded in taking radiographs of the deformed foot of a Chinese woman, a very difficult thing to do, as it is considered most improper for a woman to expose her foot. A Catholic servant of the hospital at Tsien-tsin, Pechili, at the request of the Sister Superior, allowed him to take the radiographs. In Europe a woman considers that she has a small foot when it is 22 to 23 centimetres from toe to heel, but in China 13 centimetres among the elegant and 17 or 18 among the working classes is the figure. The deformation begins at three, and only terminates at sixteen or eighteen years of age. The process is painful, the foot being bandaged so as to press the toes under the sole of the foot. The radiographs show that besides the bending of the toe bones under the sole, the bones of the foot are less thick than in the normal foot. Only about two-thirds of the women of China undergo this deformation, which has to be maintained by a bandage after it is done, and causes a peculiar gait.

M. Chapellier, Director of Works at the Sanatorium of the Ile de Mere, at the mouth of the River Mahury, French Guiana, shot a half-stranded sawfish thrashing the water in a cove, and found it so large that a score of men failed to land it. The length was about 5 1-2 metres, and the weight 600 kilogrammes. The head was cut off, and the body left to the sharks. It was probably a Pristis perotteti, which is also found on the Ivory Coast. Submarine cables laid on the coast of Guiana have been bitten or pierced by fishes of some sort, but whether sawfish, sharks, or some unknown fish has never been ascertained beyond a doubt,

In Switzerland, and the Cote d'Azur, peculiar stones resembling pieces of suet with gas and liquid inside, are offered for sale. They are not really Alpine, but come from Salto, in Uruguay, and are in fact chalcedony, containing a bubble of air and water charged with salt and sulphuric acid. M. de Launay finds from examination that they are trachytic geodes encrusted with silica, or chalcedony, deposited by saline water from a volcanic fumerole.

The largest narwhal tusk known is that brought by Peary from his last journey in Greenland. It is eight feet long, and eight inches thick at the butt. It is now in the American Museum of Natural History.

It would seem from world-wide observations that the transparency of the atmosphere has decreased since 1902 and 1903, and the cause is ascribed to the West Indian volcanic eruptions in 1902, especially that of Mont Pelee, throwing dust into the air.

An engineering company of Luton has brought out a new machine for testing strong springs. It registers the compression of the spring tried.

The "Morskie Oko," a mountain lake in the Carpathians, between Poland and Hungary, is a resort of tourists, owing to its fine granitic scenery. It may now be reached by the feeble, as a good road has been made from Zakopave by the Diet of Galicia Chamois marmots, and eagles are still found in the neighbourhood.

Experiments brought before the French "Society of Biology" have shown that ozone can purify water from typhoid fever bacillus.

Miss Hilton, of San Jose, California, states that cowboys of the Indian Territory carry little bags of indigo against snake bites. Pure powdered indigo is placed on the wound to draw out the poison.

"Death Gulch" is a small valley in the northwest corner of the Yellowstone Park, out of the way of tourists but visited by scientific observers. It derives its name from emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen and carbon dioxide from crevices of the rock, which on still days collect in the bottom of the gully and asphyxiate wild animals. On one visit the dead bodies of several bears were found in it. One dead or dying animal is a bait for others. On windy days the gases are cleared away, and from time to time floods or freshets carry off the dead bodies.

A waterspout recently damaged the roofs of houses in France and scattered the debris. The indications of the barometer and scientific examination show that the cause of the destruction was the partial vacuum of the air accompanying the waterspout.

Facts are published showing that doctors engaged in X-ray work in the great London hospitals are falling victims to a new and painful disease, engendered by the constant exposing of the hands to the direct rays of the light.

It is curious that when Bordeaux wines or clarets were never cheaper, more abundant, and purer than they are in the present day, the public demand for them should so decidedly have diminished, says the "Lancet." The fact is that nowadays claret is not understood by the majority of people, and it must be admitted that unless it is handled properly claret may easily be an unpleasant and uninteresting beverage. On the other hand, there is no finer wine—no wine of a more wholesome character, or possessing more delicacy of flavour—than a light sound, relatively non-acid claret when proper care is devoted to it. It is well known that in countries where the staple beverage is vin ordinaire the people who are content with such a simple but withal generous drink have sober inclinations show a good bill of health, and are free from the demoralising influences of spirit-drinking. Yet in this country the same advantages may be enjoyed, so good, cheap and abundant is the supply of light claret imported at the present time. The decline in the consumption of light wines in favour of heavy wines or the drinking of ardent spirits would appear to be evidence that a demand for more vigorous and rapidly acting stimulants has arisen, and the social and moral aspects of such a demand are worth serious reflection.

In connection with the 500th anniversary of William of Wykeham's death, which was observed at New College, Oxford, a good story, dealing with Dr. Sewell, the late Warden, is being recalled. One of his foibles was to make a point of insisting that the rightful style of his college was not the exceedingly inappropriate one of "New," but "the College of Saint Mary of Winton in Oxenford." On one occasion his learned leisure was interrupted by the jubilations attending a bonfire, which, in accordance with custom, had been lit in the quadrangle in celebration of certain "bumps" made by the College boat. In high indignation Dr. Sewell rushed to the scene. "Gentleman! Gentlemen!" he cried "Is this New College?" "No sir," replied one of the incendiaries: "you have made a mistake. This is the College of Saintf Mary of Winton in Oxenford."

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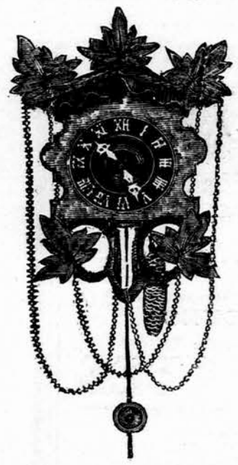

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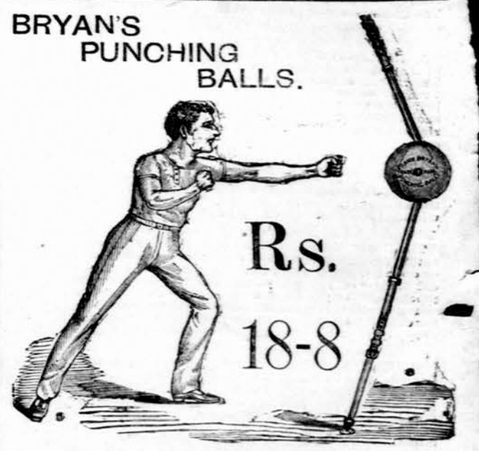

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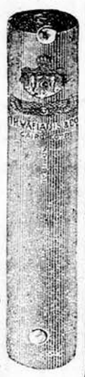

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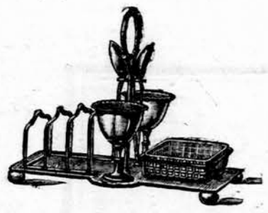
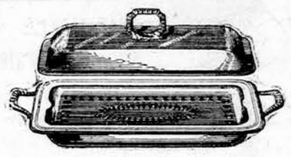


Rs. 22. Eggs, Toast, Butter with Spoons.

Rs. 8. Table Flower Vase.

Rs. 38. Cruet in combination with Egg Cups, Spoons and Butter dish.

Rs. 30. Egg stand, Six Cups and Spoons gilt inside.



Rs. 60. Breakfast dish, 3 pieces.

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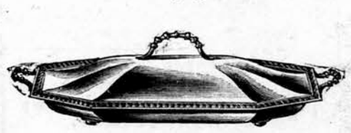
Rs. 110. 11" Breakfast dish with Stand Spirit Lamp, Drainer and E. P. plate.



Rs. 75. Breakfast dish 3 pieces.

Rs. 20. Toast Rack and Butter dish with Knife.

Rs. 37. Butter dish and Cruet with Butter Knife and top to dish.

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